

STATE LIBRARY OF PENNSYLVANIA

main, stks

917.53F747

Picture of Washington and its



0 0001 00337506 8

S

917.53

F747

5
CLASS 917.53 BOOK F 747

VOLUME



PENNSYLVANIA
STATE LIBRARY



PICTURE
OF
WASHINGTON
AND ITS VICINITY

FOR 1845,

WITH FORTY-ONE EMBELLISHMENTS ON
STEEL AND LITHOGRAPH;

To which is added

THE WASHINGTON GUIDE,

CONTAINING

A CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY,

RESIDENCES OF PUBLIC OFFICERS,

AND

OTHER USEFUL INFORMATION.

WASHINGTON:
WILLIAM Q. FORCE.

1845.

Entered, according to act of Congress, in the year 1845,
by WILLIAM Q. FORCE, in the Clerk's Office of
the District Court for the District of Columbia.

The design

Of this little volume is not to give a full description of the city of Washington—its history, statistics, and local affairs; but to present a general view of such objects, both in and around the Metropolis, as most attract the notice of strangers, and to embody such information as may be most useful to visitors at the Seat of Government. The Public Buildings, Statuary, Literary and Scientific Institutions, &c., of the cities of the District, are briefly described, spots of the most striking scenery pointed out, and faithful representations given of views in Washington, Georgetown, Alexandria, Bladensburg, Mount Vernon, and on the Potomac river.



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2019 with funding from

This project is made possible by a grant from the Institute of Museum and Library Services as administered by the Pennsylvania Department of Education through the Office of Commonwealth Libraries

CONTENTS.

	Page.
City of Washington	1
Capitol	7
Statuary of the Capitol	14
Capitol grounds	20
Statue of Washington	22
Naval Monument	27
President's House	29
Statue of Jefferson	33
State Department	35
Treasury Department	37
War Department	39
Navy Department	41
General Post Office	43
Patent Office	45
National Observatory	47
Navy Yard	51
Congressional Burial Ground	55
National Institute	57
Columbian College	61
Medical College	65
Union Literary and Debating Society	67
King's Gallery of Paintings	69

CONTENTS.

	Page.
Public Squares - - - - -	71
Georgetown - - - - -	73
Heights of Georgetown - - - - -	74
Convent of Visitation - - - - -	75
Georgetown College - - - - -	77
Georgetown College Observatory - - - - -	81
Little Falls - - - - -	85
Alexandria - - - - -	87
Mount Vernon - - - - -	97
Bladensburg - - - - -	101
Duelling Ground - - - - -	102
Potomac River - - - - -	105

WASHINGTON GUIDE.

Churches - - - - -	111
Carriage Fare - - - - -	114
List of Ministers, &c., in foreign countries - - - - -	117
Standing Committees of the Senate - - - - -	126
Standing Committees of the House of Representatives - - - - -	127
Ministers, &c., from foreign countries - - - - -	130
Senators, their State, residence in Washington, and Diagram showing seat - - - - -	132
Representatives, their State, residence in Wash- ington, and Diagram showing seat - - - - -	134

EMBELLISHMENTS.

Portrait of Washington.
Vignette—Old Vault at Mount Vernon.
View of the city of Washington from Giesborough.
View of the city of Washington from the Glass Works.
East view of the Capitol.
Southwest view of the Capitol.
Southeast view of the Capitol.
View of the Capitol from the Virginia shore of the Potomac.
Hall of the Representatives.
Clock in the Representatives' Hall.
Rotundo.
Senate Chamber.
Portrait of Washington in the Senate Chamber.
Tympanum of the eastern portico of the Capitol.
Statue of War.
Statue of Peace.
Penn's Treaty with the Indians.
Boone's Combat with the Indians.
Rescue of Captain Smith by Pocahontas.
Landing of the Pilgrims.
Statue of Washington.

EMBELLISHMENTS.

Naval Monument.
North view of the President's House.
South view of the President's House.
Statue of Jefferson.
Two views of the Treasury Department.
Two views of the Post Office.
Two views of the Patent Office.
National Observatory.
Navy Yard.
Congressional Burial Ground.
Georgetown.
View from the Heights of Georgetown.
Little Falls of the Potomac.
Alexandria.
Mount Vernon.
New Vault at Mount Vernon.
Bladensburg.
Diagrams of Senate and House of Representatives.





WASHINGTON





WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON is the seat of Government of the United States. It is located in the District of Columbia, a territory of ten miles square, formed into a separate and detached jurisdiction by the Constitution of the United States. Within the limits of the District of Columbia, lie the towns of Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria. The river Potomac, flowing from the mountainous regions of Virginia and Maryland, divides the District in twain; Alexandria being on the Virginia side, the other two cities on the shores of Maryland.

The city of Washington was laid out by General WASHINGTON, according to an act of Congress; and on a plan of magnificence com-

VIEW OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON

© Thomas L. Kelley & Co. New York



AND ITS VICINITY.

The other sketch is from a point near the Glass Works, and presents a fine view of the central portion of the city, included between the Capitol and the President's House.

The whole area of the city consists of upwards of four thousand acres. The original proprietors of the land, in consideration of the great benefits which they expected to derive from the location of the seat of Government, conveyed in trust to the Commissioners, for the use of the public and for the purpose of establishing the city, the whole of their respective lands which were included within the lines of the city, upon condition that, after retaining for the public the ground of the streets, and any number of squares that the President might think proper for public improvements or other public uses, the lots should be equally divided between the public and the respective proprietors. By this means the public obtained possession of more than ten thousand lots; from which, in addition to a donation of one hundred and ninety-two thousand dollars from Virginia and Maryland, funds were to be raised to defray the expense of the public buildings, and

PICTURE OF WASHINGTON

to effect all other objects of a permanent location. The streets and avenues of Washington are from ninety to one hundred and sixty feet wide. The laws of Maryland and Virginia, passed prior to 1802, very generally prevail in the jurisprudence of the District.

The city of Washington is fourteen miles in circumference, "comprehending all the lands beginning on the east side of Rock Creek, at a stone standing in the middle of the road leading from Georgetown to Bladensburg; thence along the middle of the said road to a stone standing on the east side of the Reedy Branch of Goose Creek; thence southeasterly, making an angle of sixty one degrees and twenty minutes with the meridian, to a stone standing in the road leading from Bladensburg to the Eastern Branch Ferry; then south to a stone eighty poles north of the east and west line already drawn from the mouth of Goose Creek to the Eastern Branch; then east, parallel to the said east and west line, to the Eastern Branch; then, with the waters of the Eastern Branch, Potomac River, and Rock Creek, to the beginning."

AND ITS VICINITY.

It is a historical fact, that even as far back as 1663, more than a century before the Revolutionary war, the site of the city of Washington was laid out, and called *Rome*. A gentleman by the name of *Pope* was the proprietor of the soil, and the *Tiber* ran through his tract. The stream still flows at the foot of the *Capitoline Hill*, and has its ancient name of fame.

Here, also, even when these names were not remarkable among the people of those days, and when, though they were, they were not looked upon as prophetic, the Indians of many tribes congregated, and deliberated in council. Here they regulated their wild government, made treaties, and declared war. The legend is true, and General Washington, it is supposed, was aware of the fact.

How singularly, then, has this location become the seat of a great empire. There is a romance around every, even the most common, incident of life; and here we find it. Here, where the name of *Rome*, the mighty mistress of a world, dead but unforgotten, was a familiar word—where even the common tillers of the soil recognized its

PICTURE OF WASHINGTON

sound, and applied it to the mighty forest lands that then were here, when in going and returning to their daily work they crossed the Tiber—how strangely has it happened that here, an empire greater than the mother of empires herself, has been established—that on the land called Rome a Capitol is built, a Senate house and a Forum—that here a bridge spans the Tiber's yellow tide, and thousands pass it on the avocations of a millioned empire—that here is the mansion of a Chief Magistrate, and all the forms and more than the shadow of a vast republic.











CAPITOL

East View



CAPITOL.



ANNEXED are four views of the Capitol of the United States: the first an east view, including a portion of the east garden; the second a southwest view; the third a southeast view; and the fourth a view as seen from the Virginia side of the Potomac.

The Capitol is situated on an eminence, whence the eye runs along the distant shores of the Potomac, the green-clad hills of Georgetown heights, and the umbrageous shores of the Eastern Branch. Looking from its terrace, the vision is refreshed with beauty, and the whole view, north, south, east, and west, combines a panorama of grandeur unsurpassed by any location in the country. From the grounds can be seen the cities of Alexandria and Georgetown; the former

PICTURE OF WASHINGTON

lying some six or seven miles down the river, and the latter three miles distant to the west.

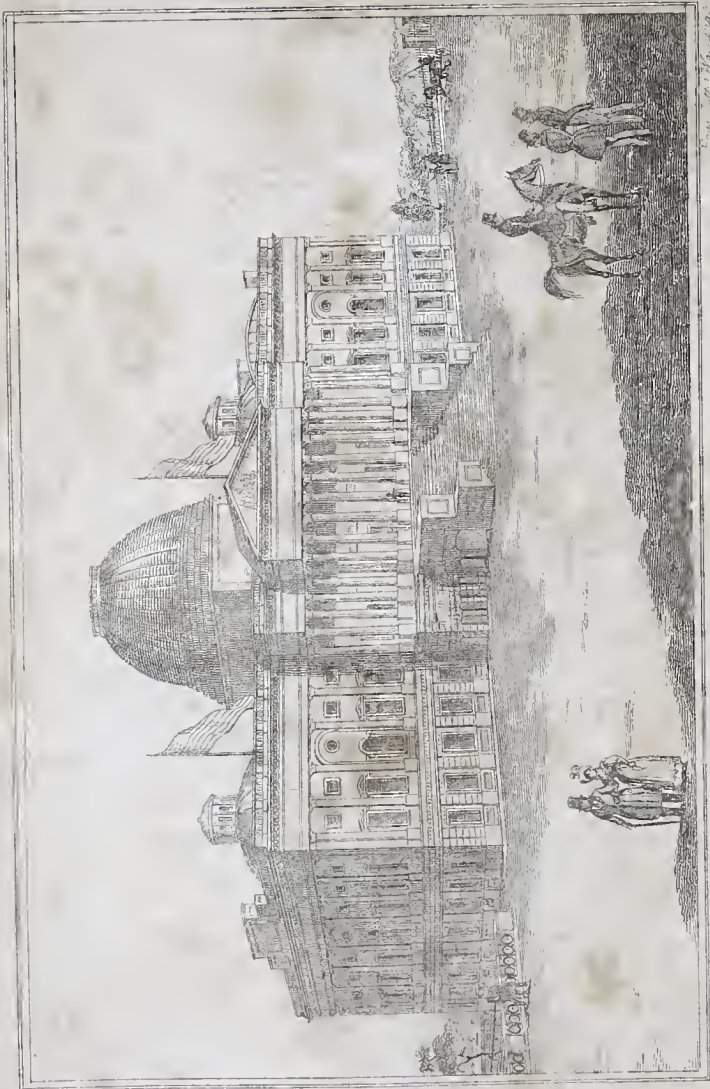
This building was commenced in 1793. During the last war, the portion then erected (the two wings) was destroyed by the British army, at the time of their memorable incursion upon the Metropolis.

The exterior of the edifice presents a rusticated basement of the height of the first story ; the two other stories are comprised in a Corinthian elevation of pilasters and columns. The columns are thirty feet in height, and compose a portico on the eastern front of one hundred and sixty feet in extent, the centre of which is crowned by a tympanum, embellished with a group of statuary, the composition of John Quincy Adams, then President of the United States, and the execution of Persico, an Italian.

The building is surrounded by a balustrade of stone, and covered with a lofty dome in the centre, and a flat dome on each wing.

The dimensions are as follows: The enclosure within the iron railing contains twenty-two and a half acres of ground ; length of foot-walk out-









By Engraving from the original drawing by J. B. Knapp

THE CAPITOL.
... in Virginia State of the D. C.

AND ITS VICINITY.

side of railing, three quarters of a mile and one hundred and eighty-five feet; extent of building, one acre and a half, and eighteen hundred and twenty feet.

Length of front, -	-	-	352½ feet.
Depth of wing, -	-	-	121½
East projection and steps,	-	-	65
West " " -	-	-	83
Height of wings to top of balustrade,	-	-	70
Height to top of centre dome,	-	-	145
Senate Chamber, length -	-	-	74
" " height -	-	-	42
Representatives' Room, length,	-	-	95
" " height,	-	-	60
Height of great central Rotundo,	-	-	96
Diameter " " -	-	-	96

The north wing was commenced in 1793, and finished in 1800: cost, - \$480,262 57

South wing, commenced in 1803, and finished in 1808: cost, - 308,808 41

Centre building, commenced in 1818, and finished in 1827: cost, 957,647 35

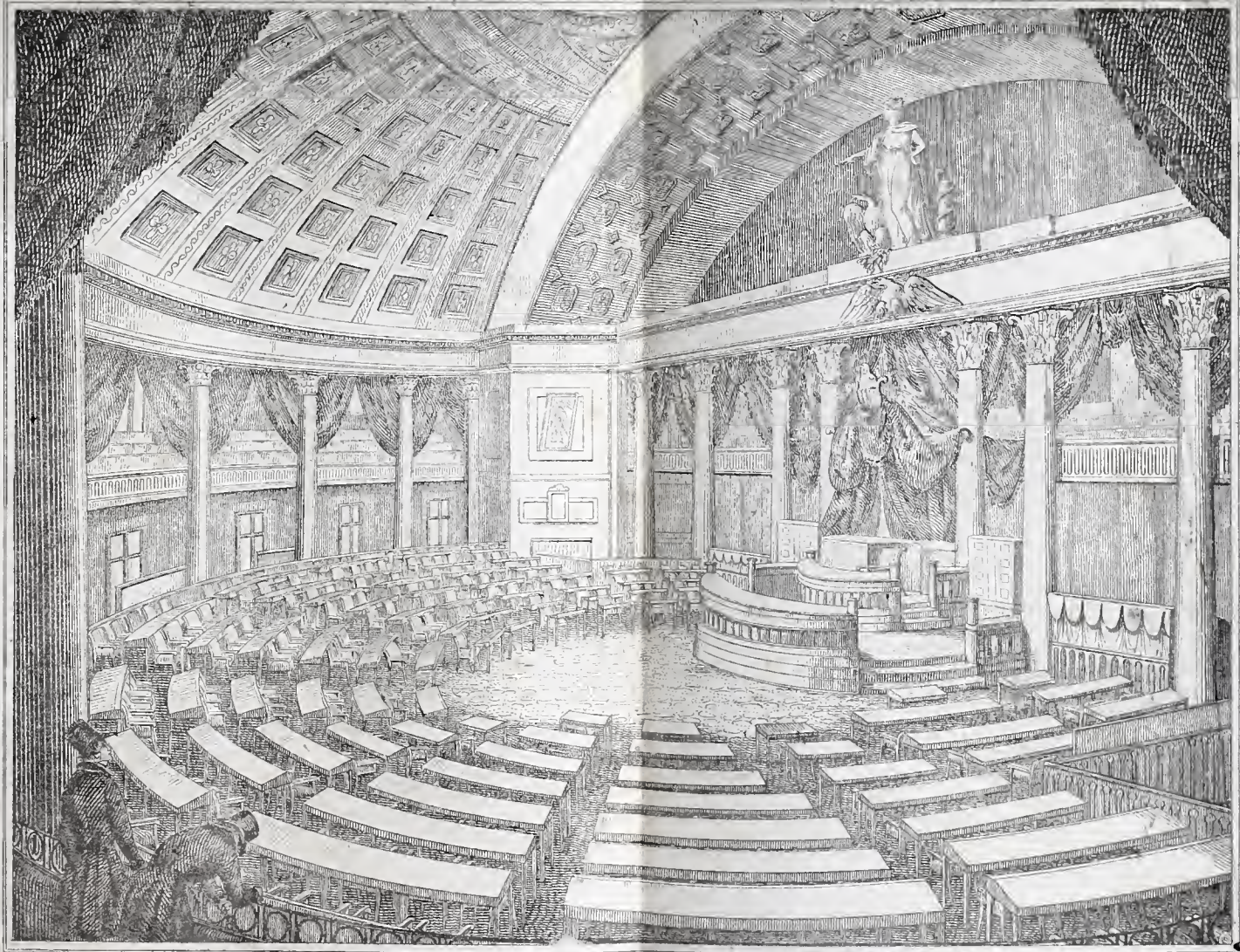
Total cost, - - \$1,746,718 33

PICTURE OF WASHINGTON

The Hall of the Representatives is in the second story of the south wing, and is of the form of the ancient Grecian theatre. The chord of the largest dimension is ninety-six feet. The height to the highest point of the domical ceiling is sixty feet.

This room is surrounded by twenty-four columns of variegated marble, from the banks of the Potomac, with capitals of white Italian marble, carved, by Andrei, after the Corinthian order still remaining among the ruins of Athens. The dome is rich and grand, similar to the Pantheon of Rome, and executed by a young Italian artist, Bonani, now dead. In the centre of the dome is a cupola, to admit the light upon the desks of the members. The Speaker's chair is elevated above the floor, and canopied; above it, and under an arch, is a statue of Liberty, by Causici; and on the entablature beneath is an American eagle, copied from nature by an Italian artist, Valaperte, who has left but this one specimen of talents in this country.

In front of the Speaker's chair and immediately over the entrance to the hall, is a marble statue



HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



P. Haas' lithography

CLOCK IN THE HALL OF REPRESENTATIVES.

AND ITS VICINITY.

of History, recording the events of the nation. She is standing on a winged car, traversed by the signs of the zodiac, the wheel of the car composed of a clock. The whole is of beautiful structure and design. It was executed by Iardella, an Italian.

On one side of the loggia is a portrait of Lafayette, executed in full length by a French artist, and said to be an admirable likeness of the illustrious Frenchman. Opposite to this, to correspond, is a portrait of Washington, painted by Vanderlyn.

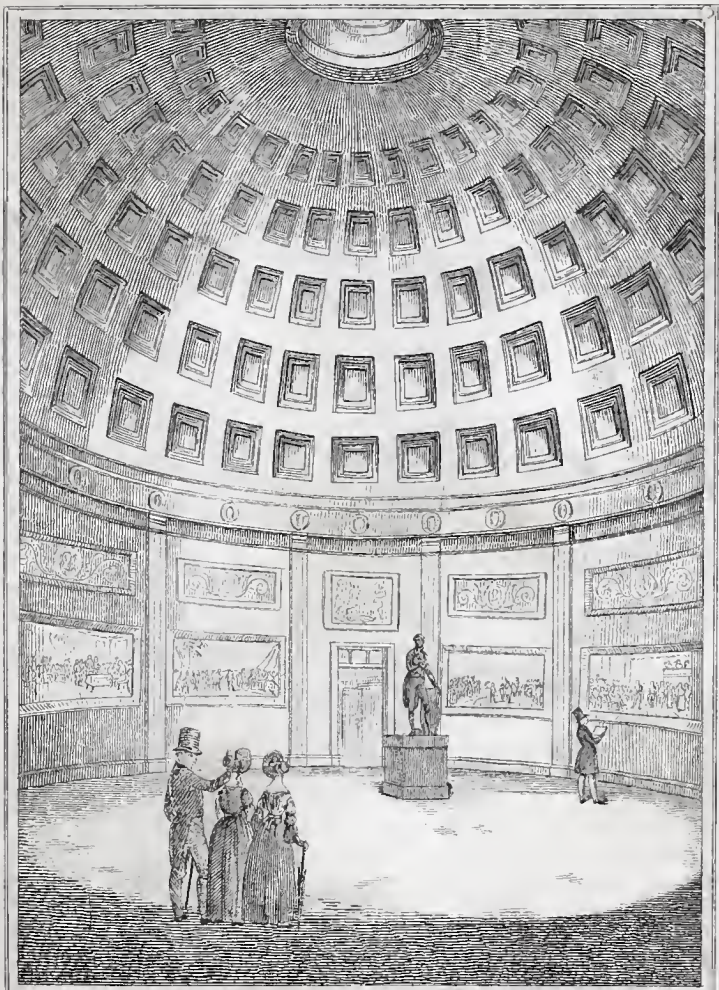
Between the columns, at their base, are sofas placed for persons admitted by rule and privilege to the floor of the House; while in the area sit the members at mahogany desks.

Between the House of Representatives and the Senate Chamber, is the Rotundo. This grand hall is the most imposing part of the Capitol. There may be always found here visitors, often crowds, admiring the magnificence of the hall, examining the paintings or sculpture, or, it may be, listening to the echo of a voice or a footstep, as it reverberates, like rolling thunder, around

PICTURE OF WASHINGTON

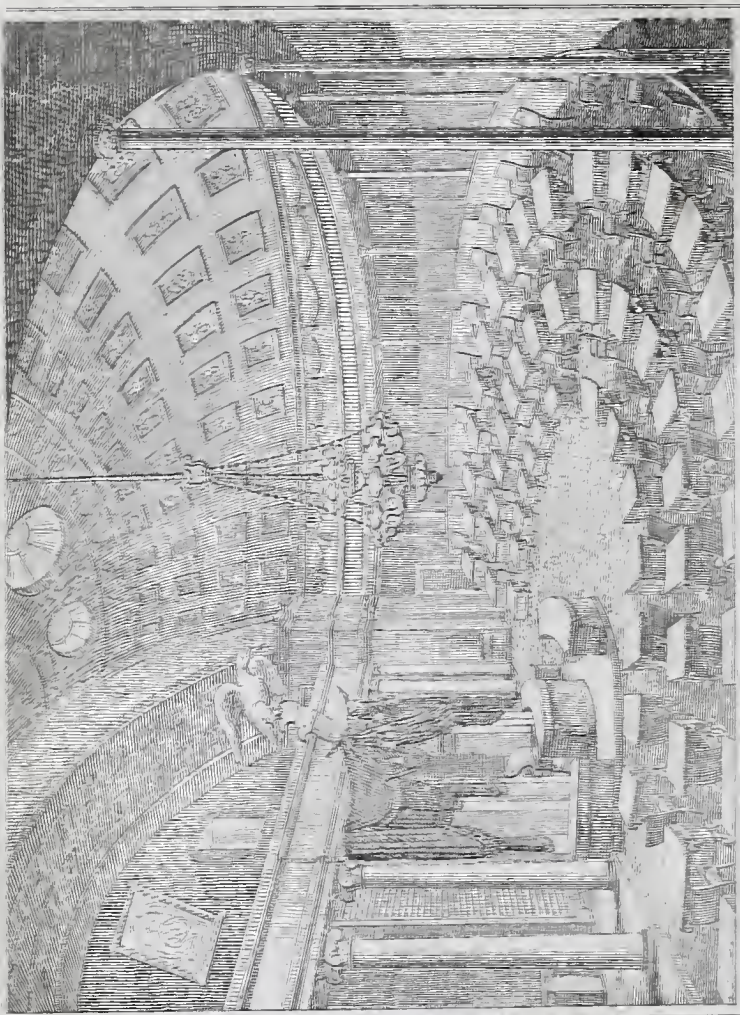
the lofty dome. The statue of Jefferson, seen standing in the centre in the engraving, has been removed to the north garden of the President's House. Around the walls, in panels, are the various pictures ordered by Congress. To the west are Trumbull's four pictures, the figures as large as life: one, the Declaration of Independence; another, the Surrender at Saratoga; the next, the illustrious closing scene of the Revolution, the Surrender at Yorktown; and the last, the Resignation of his Commission by Washington, at Annapolis. It is not within the scope of these sketches to criticise these invaluable paintings as works of art; but they record events that give impulse to patriotism, and contain faithful portraits of so many of the distinguished men of the Revolution as impart to them a value far beyond that which even the genius of the distinguished artist himself could bestow.

Besides these, there are two other paintings of the four ordered by Congress—Chapman's Baptism of Pocahontas, and Wier's Embarkation of the Pilgrims. The two that yet remain to be completed are the Landing of Columbus, by



P. Hoas Lithog. 35.

— GRAND ROTUNDA. —



THE UNITED STATES

W. H. & C. 1857



PICTURE OF WASHINGTON IN THE SENATE.



AND ITS VICINITY.

Vanderlyn, and the Settlement of the Western Country, by Inman.

Immediately beneath the centre of the Rotundo, in the basement story of the Capitol, shrouded in gloom, and approachable only by lamplight, is the tomb prepared by Congress for the Father of his Country. It is a large and finely constructed vault, but it is tenantless. Mount Vernon claims her hero.

The northern door of the Rotundo leads into the vestibule of the Senate Chamber. This chamber is adorned by a screen of Ionic columns, after those of the temple of Minerva Polias. These columns support the gallery to the east and form a loggia below, and a new gallery of iron pillars and railings prop it from the semi-circular wall to the west, and support a gallery for the use of ladies. The chair of the President of the Senate is a canopied elevation under the eastern gallery, and overlooks the floor of the Senate. In the area, the Senators sit in semi-circular form, each at his mahogany desk. Over the President's chair is an admirable portrait of Washington, by Charles Wilson Peale, which is

PICTURE OF WASHINGTON

spiritedly and faithfully represented by the artist on the opposite page.

Within the Capitol is a Library of about forty thousand volumes, in a large and elegant room, and disposed in order by an excellent librarian. The Library is open to visitors daily during the session, and every other day in the week during the recess. The librarian is a gentleman of amiable manners, and takes pleasure in exhibiting the books under his charge.

In the basement of the north wing is the Court Room of the Supreme Court of the United States, a low ill-formed apartment, which seems ready to burst under the weight of the entire building.

STATUARY.

The first group that strikes the eye of the visitor, on approaching the Capitol from the east, is that on the tympanum of the eastern portico. The central figure represents *America*, her right arm resting lightly on a shield, inscribed with the letters U. S. A. To her left is *Hope*, leaning





AND ITS VICINITY.

firmly on an anchor, who, her countenance indicating the deepest anxiety, appeals to America. America replies, by pointing with one hand to her shield and her spear, and with the other to *Justice*, on her right, holding in her hand the Constitution.

On the southern abutment of the grand steps is Persico's much admired group, the Discovery of America. It consists of two figures—Columbus, in the act of landing for the first time upon the shores of America, and an Indian female startled at the appearance of a stranger of an unknown race. The group vividly portrays the character of Columbus, the contrast between the European and the Indian, and the triumph of science and perseverance in the discovery of a new world; while it but too clearly foreshadows the fading away of the red men before the face of the whites. The armor upon the statue of Columbus is said to be accurate to a rivet, having been copied from a suit in the palace of the descendants of the discoverer at Genoa. Persico was employed five years upon this group. Its cost was twenty thousand dollars.

PICTURE OF WASHINGTON

On the north side of the great entrance door from the Portico to the Rotundo, stands the statue of War, also by Persico. It is made of Carrara marble, and is about nine feet high. War is represented in the costume of an ancient warrior. His helmet presses upon his brow, and his breast is covered by the iron corslet. He leans with his right hand upon his shield, and with his left brings his sword up to his heart, across which it lies in readiness for combat. His eyes are lowering with anger, and his whole attitude indicates a roused and excited temper. There is, however, nothing fierce in the expression. A manly sense of power and right, and calm indignation, seem to pervade the figure. The finish given to this figure is very high.

On the other side of the door, stands the beautiful figure of Peace. The maiden, clothed in a simple garb, is in the act of extending the olive branch to her warlike brother. A smile of calm and sublime repose hovers about her eyes, and her attitude is one of simple and guileless innocence.

In neither of these statues, however, have the



STATUE OF WAR.





STATUE OF PEACE.



PENN'S TREATY



BOON AND THE INDIANS.

AND ITS VICINITY.

ideas intended to be conveyed been fully expressed, and we trust that some future writer will have occasion to mention the works of our countryman, Powers, whose chisel should not be permitted to lay inactive, while so much remains to be done about the Capitol of the United States.

When we enter the Rotundo and look around at the statuary there collected, we are startled at the sight. Grotesque figures start from the walls, and startle us by their burlesque appearance. Over the door leading to the Senate Chamber, is a panel filled with a representation of Penn's treaty with the Indians. Penn is in the act of delivering the treaty to a couple of chiefs, whose heavy proportions threaten a sudden incursion upon the floor of the Rotundo. Two doves, amiably placed in juxtaposition over the heads of the Indians, coo an accompaniment to the soft persuasion of the great William and the deep apoplectic gutturals of the obese Indians.

Over the southern door is Boone's combat with the Indians. This is by Causici. Boone is in the double act of warding off a tomahawk blow of his antagonist, and of giving him a mortal stab

PICTURE OF WASHINGTON

beneath the uplifted arm with his hunting knife. Boone is calm, cool, and brave. The gigantic Indian is full of muscle and strength. His face is truly barbarous. At the feet of the combatants lies an admirable figure—a figure which redeems the whole of the Rotundo sculpture—a dead Indian. The hole made by the bullet in his left side is evident. The grim contracted brow, the scornful smile upon the closed and riveted lips, tell of the Indian's triumph in his dying moment over his white conqueror.

Many years ago, a band of Winnebagos came through the Rotundo. The tribe to which they belonged was one of the most savage of the North American Indians. They had never before permitted themselves to be induced to visit the settlements of the whites. They were wild, savage, proud, and almost intractable. The delegation consisted of about twenty. They were all of them noble looking fellows, dressed in their own barbaric uniform. Their faces were painted of various colors, and in their belts were their scalping knives and tomahawks, and over their backs their long iron-looking bows and ar-





ARTIST SMITH AND P. CALVERT.

AND ITS VICINITY.

rows. As they were passing through the Rotundo, their attention was arrested by this group of statuary—Boone killing the Indian. They formed a semi-circle, and the head man stepped forward and stood before the rest. They looked intently for some moments, scrutinizing and recognizing every part of the scene, and suddenly, as of one impulse, they raised their dreadful war-cry and ran hurriedly from the hall.

In a panel over the western door of the Rotundo, is the rescue of Capt. Smith from the Indians, by the Indian Princess Pocahontas, executed by Cappalano. Here we see the surgeon's skill. Anatomy flourishes in lay figures for the lecture room; and the whole group looks more like a parcel of galvanized bodies, than an ideal work by the hands of an artist. When will Government learn to employ men of true genius—men of the country, who can feel the incidents of the country as natives of the land, and who know what an Indian is in prose, and not in romance, as half the Italian sculptors do?

Over the Eastern door is represented the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers upon the rock of

PICTURE OF WASHINGTON

Plymouth. The boat has just touched the foot of the rock, and in the prow is a Pilgrim in the act of landing. His little son seems to caution him ere he ventures among the savages. But the mother, with her eyes elevated to heaven, places her trust there, and restrains the boy. Seated on the rock is an Indian, holding in his hand an ear of corn, as an emblem of friendship. The conception of this work is noble—how could it be otherwise, commemorating one of the sublimest incidents in the annals of mankind?

CAPITOL GROUNDS.

THE grounds about the Capitol, consisting of upwards of twenty-two acres, are divided into east and west gardens, and are laid out with much taste. No site, however, presents finer opportunities for landscape gardening. The soil is capable of producing the finest forest trees, and already great numbers are planted there. But these are ranged in regular order, presenting a range of stiff lines to the eye, and failing in that great object of park scenery, the illusion of distance. Were the trees so arranged, by placing





AND ITS VICINITY.

the darkest foliaged trees near, and the lighter leaved farther off in umbrageous vistas, so as to conceal the views of long rows of houses on the Avenue, the eye would be led along, as in a fine landscape, and the mind deceived into the momentary belief that it was enjoying some rich and glorious views through a wind-made avenue of a forest, breaking open a path for the vision to the blue hills in the distance. A man of true taste and thorough talent could so transpose the trees and shrubbery, and arrange the walks, as to compose labyrinths, apparently many miles in extent. It is feared that nothing of the kind will ever be attempted. Whatever grows from the earth is beautiful, and ignorance cannot rob the flowers of their hues, or the trees of their trembling foliage; but art could add charms to nature, and give to the public grounds at Washington an enchantment worthy the country.

Nothing could be more beautiful than for visitors to ramble beneath the shady trees, catching here and there a view of an artificially formed landscape; the river Potomac, with its lofty blue shores, forming the back-ground, and a gnarled

PICTURE OF WASHINGTON

oak crept over by red vines, with the silvery ash and powdery sycamore between, to make a rich and picturesque fore-ground and middle distance. The reservoirs and fountains might be converted into artificial lakes, with pebbly shores, and swans floating upon the surface. Trees of fantastic shape might be planted along their banks, to throw a checkered shadow on the still mirror of the clouds. Nature, in her freest forest garb, might be located here; and rocks piled upon rocks be taught to imitate their kindred in the wildest mountain passes. Old withered trunks of trees scattered about, with ivy creeping over their decayed limbs, clumps of trees interspersed so as to complete an endless variety, would contribute to the perfection of a picture, which all the stiff regularity of poplars, cedars, and aspens, could never aspire to rival.

STATUE OF WASHINGTON.

IN the eastern Capitol garden, in a building erected for the purpose, is Greenough's Washington. Eight years of the artist's time was devoted to this "birth of his thought;" and, speaking of



GREENOUGH'S STATUE OF WASHINGTON.



AND ITS VICINITY.

it, he says, "I have sacrificed to it the flower of my days and the freshness of my strength; its every lineament has been moistened with the sweat of my toil and the tears of my exile."

The following is an extract from a beautiful description by the Hon. Edward Everett:

"This statue is a seated figure of heroic, or rather colossal size, being twice the dimensions of life. Were it erect, it would consequently stand about twelve feet high. It represents the great hero, statesman, and citizen, with the right hand pointed to Heaven, and the left hand holding a sword with the handle turned from the person. The upper part of the figure is bare; from the middle of the body down it is covered with a senatorial drapery. A very pleasing effect is produced by the manner in which the back of the chair is carved in open work, so as to display the back of the figure. The sides of the chair are wrought in low reliefs, symbolical of the character and fortunes of North and South America; and on the top of the chair, right and left, are figures of Columbus and of a native of our continent.

PICTURE OF WASHINGTON

“ We regard Mr. Greenough’s Washington as one of the greatest works of sculpture of modern times. We do not know the work that can justly be preferred to it, whether we consider the purity of the taste, the loftiness of the conception, the truth of the character, or, what we must own we feel less able to judge of, accuracy of anatomical study and mechanical skill. Had it been the work of Canova, Chantrey, or Thorwaldsen, it would have been deemed, we doubt not, worthy of either of those artists. Nay, we are prepared to go farther, and, disclaiming all pretence to connoisseurship, we are persuaded, if, instead of being a statue of Washington, it had been a statue of Julius Cæsar or Alexander the Great—if, instead of coming from the studio of a young American of the present day, with all its freshness upon it, it had been dug up in the ruins of the baths of Titus, or the villa of Adrian, shattered and mutilated, arms, legs, nose, and even head gone, stained and corroded; when it had been scraped and pieced together, furnished with modern extremities, and perhaps a head of doubtful authenticity, and thus

AND ITS VICINITY.

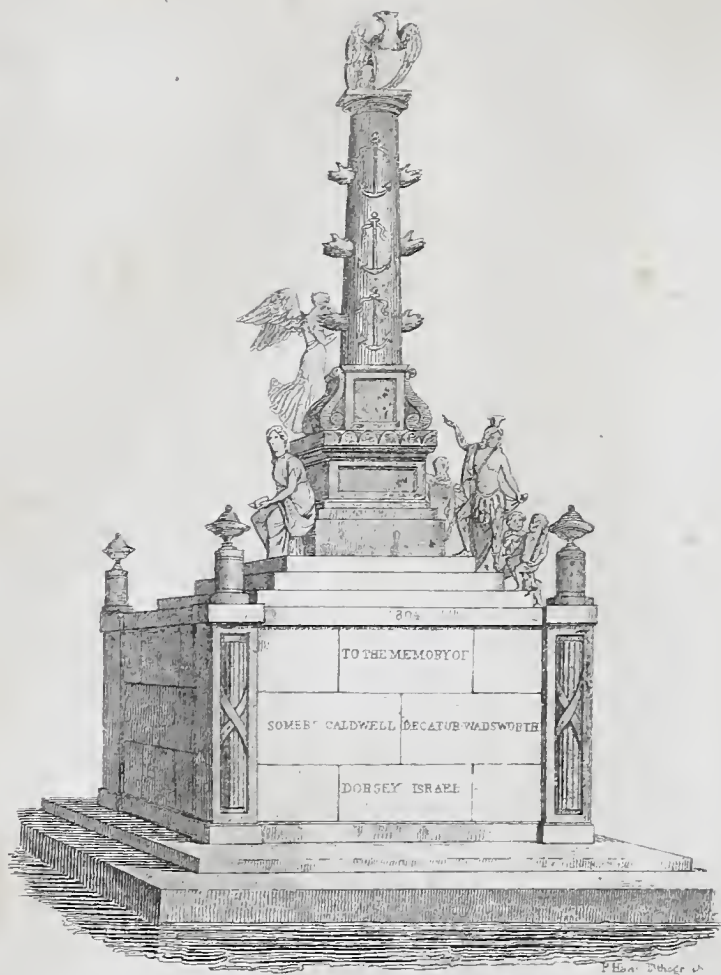
restored had been set up in the Vatican or the Tribune, it would have been deemed as fine a piece of sculpture as any there.

“This grand work is of one single piece of marble, not of pure white, which it is impossible to procure in masses of sufficient size for such a statue without stains fatal to its beauty, but of a bluish tinge highly favorable to the effect of a work of art. The marbles of this kind are now preferred for works of this description.

“The object of the work is misapprehended when it is supposed to record the performance of any specific deed. It is designed to represent a character, not an action. It is Washington in the aggregate of his qualities, not Washington performing a particular exploit, or discharging any particular function or duty. It is the Washington of a whole life, not of any one moment. It is expressive and suggestive, not historical and descriptive. With such significance, a seated posture is not only appropriate, but it is preferable to a standing one. There are very few *actions* that can be performed by a public personage sitting in a chair. Canova has selected one

PICTURE OF WASHINGTON

of the few for his Washington, but the congruity of the action with the military harness in which it is performed is questionable. But this posture is most in keeping with the repose and calmness personified in the character of Washington. The uplifted right hand, pointing to Heaven, does not perpetuate any gesture made by Washington on any particular occasion, but it is in this way that the voiceless marble speaks out that habitual reliance on Providence which was so substantial an element of the character of the man. In like manner, the sword in the other hand is there, not as a weapon, but as a symbol. It indicates the military leader; but it is neither presented nor wielded. Washington is neither going to the field nor resigning his command. He holds the sword which belongs to him as the commander-in-chief of the American armies. It is not taken in hand for use, although it is so held that it can be easily turned and grasped if occasion requires. It is not offered to be resigned, although it might perhaps, without over refinement, be inferred from the peculiar manner in which it is held, that its owner is prepared and inclined to lay it



NAVAL MONUMENT

AND ITS VICINITY.

down whenever it can be done with safety to the country. This explanation of the statue, it may be proper to say, is not given on the authority of Mr. Greenough. The writer of this article has never conferred with him on this point. It is the view of the matter which has spontaneously presented itself to his mind, for which the artist is in no degree responsible.

“We will add but a single reflection on the subject, and it is this: that there is no one, in our judgment, however exalted his conceptions of the character of Washington, that will not derive new views of its harmony, dignity, and elevation, from the survey of this noble work.”

NAVAL MONUMENT.

IN the west garden, within one of the reservoirs, is the monument erected by the officers of the navy to the memory of their brother officers who fell in the war with Tripoli. It stood originally at the Navy Yard, but was removed a few years since to the Capitol grounds. It is of marble, about forty feet high. On one side of the base is a view of Tripoli and the American fleet;

PICTURE OF WASHINGTON.

on another, the words "To the memory of Sommers, Caldwell, Decatur, Wadsworth, Dorsey, Israel;" and on another, their epitaph—a brief but comprehensive and eloquent history.

At the base of the column are four marble emblematic figures: Mercury, the genius of commerce; Fame, with a wreath of laurel in one hand and a pen in the other; History, adding an important page to her records; and America, animating her younger children by the example of those who had fallen for their country.

The column has appropriate embellishments, and is surmounted by an eagle—the emblem of America, of freedom, of boldness, of high daring, of a lofty spirit.

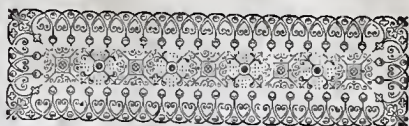






P R E S I D E N T ' S H O U S E

North Front



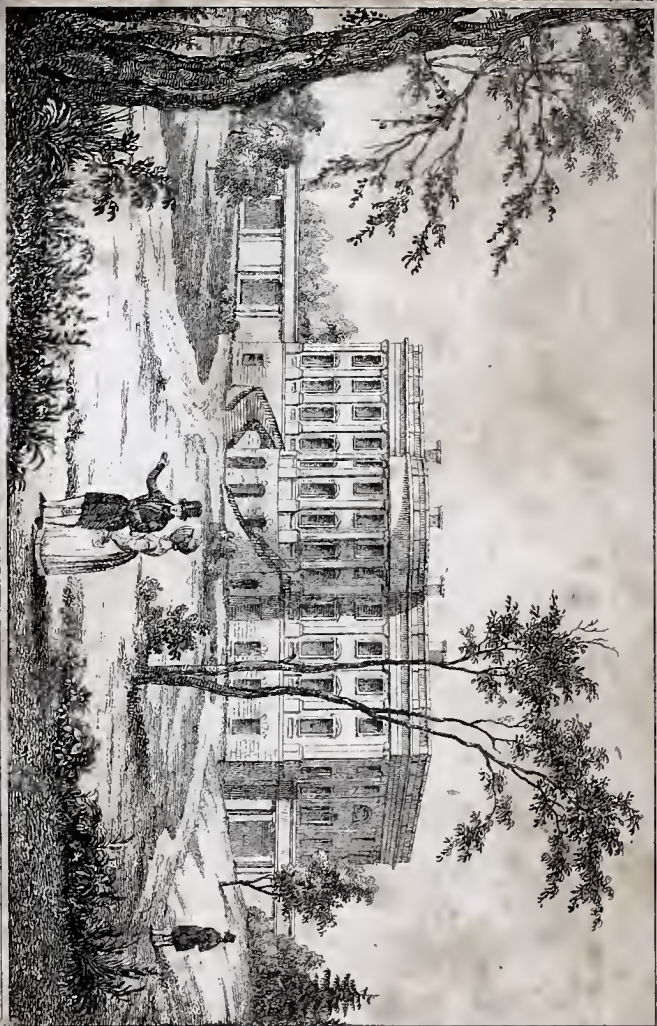
PRESIDENT'S HOUSE.

STRANGERS in the Metropolis visit with eager curiosity, as one of the first objects of interest, the mansion where have resided all the Presidents of the United States, except Washington and the elder Adams. This building is situated in the western part of the city, on a plat of ground of twenty acres, forty-four feet above high water. A beautiful avenue, of a hundred and sixty feet in width, and a mile in length, macadamized, and planted on either side with rows of trees, leads directly to it from the Capitol. It has a southern and northern front, the southern presenting a lovely view of the Potomac. On both fronts the grounds are laid out with taste, and

PICTURE OF WASHINGTON

planted with forest trees and shrubbery. The walks are of gravel, broad and delightful. The mansion is of two stories, one hundred and seventy feet front, and eighty-six feet deep and is built of white free stone, with Ionic pilasters. The northern front is ornamented with a lofty portico of four Ionic columns in front, and projecting with three columns. Beneath this portico drive the carriages of visitors.

The northern entrance opens upon a plain, spacious hall. Immediately opposite the front door, across this hall, is the reception room. The walls of this room are covered with rich and beautiful paper. The chimney-pieces are of marble, beautifully wrought. The tables are of marble, and the curtains of rich crimson. The carpet is circular to suit the room, with the arms of the United States displayed in the centre. In the evening the lights of a dazzling chandelier reflected from two large mirrors, and glittering upon the paper of the walls, give a peculiar brilliancy to this apartment. On each side of this room, and communicating by large mahogany doors, is a square room of thirty by twenty-two



THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSE.

South Florida.

—and I am, I think, happy to say,



AND ITS VICINITY.

feet. These three rooms, with the celebrated east room, compose the reception rooms on occasions of festivity. To the west of these rooms is the dining room for company, forty feet by thirty, and on the north-west corner is the family dining room. The stairs for family use are in a cross entry at this end, with store rooms, china closets, &c., between the two dining rooms. The principal stairs, on the left of the entrance hall, are spacious and covered with Brussels carpeting. On ascending these, the visiter to the President is led into a spacious ante-room, to wait for an introduction. When introduced, he ascends a few steps and enters the east corner chamber, the President's cabinet room. This room is about forty feet wide, and handsomely finished.

The famed East Room merits a more particular description, and it may not be more happily described than as thus by Elliot:

"On the east end of the house is the splendid banqueting hall, stretching the entire depth of the building, with windows to the north and south, and a large glass door to the east, leading to the terrace roof of the offices. This room is eighty

PICTURE OF WASHINGTON

by forty feet, and twenty-two feet high; it is finished with handsome stucco cornice. The paper is of fine lemon color, with a rich cloth border. There are four mantels of black marble, with Italian black and gold fronts, and handsome grates; each mantel is surmounted with a French mirror, the plates of which measure one hundred by fifty-eight inches, framed in a very beautiful style; and a pair of rich ten-light lamps, bronzed and gilt, with a row of drops around the fountain; and a pair of French cepina vases, richly gilt and painted, with glass shades and flowers. There are three handsome chandeliers of eighteen lights each, of cut glass of remarkable brilliancy, in gilt mountings, with a number of bracket lights of five candles each. The carpet, which contains nearly five hundred yards, is of fine Brussels, of fawn, blue and yellow, with red border. Under each chandelier is placed a round table of rich workmanship of Italian black and gold slabs—and each pier is filled with a table corresponding with the round tables, with splendid lamps on each of them. The curtains are of light blue moreen, with yellow draperies, with a





STATUE OF JEFFERSON.

AND ITS VICINITY.

gilded eagle holding up the drapery of each. The sofas and chairs are covered with blue damask satin. All the furniture corresponds in color and style."


STATUE OF JEFFERSON.

IN front of the President's House in the northern garden, elevated on a pedestal, stands a bronze statue of Jefferson, the same that formerly occupied the centre of the Rotundo of the Capitol. In his left hand Jefferson holds a scroll of the Declaration of Independence, and in his right hand a pen; as though he had just finished draughting that memorable instrument, and were reflecting upon the results which would follow—the terror it would strike among the foes of freedom—the strength with which it would nerve the patriot's heart—the bitter opposition which it would meet with from some—the joy with which it would be hailed by more—and, if adopted, the high destinies which awaited young America.





STATE DEPARTMENT.

ARD is the lot of the Department of State. While it still occupies one of the four plain brick buildings erected years ago, two on the east and two on the west side of the President's square, by its side has been reared a magnificent edifice for the accommodation of the Treasury Department, once an inmate of a dwelling twin with its own; and at a distance, the Patent Office, its own offspring, has been assigned an abode so grand as to have gathered within its own halls, from every source, even from the parent Department, nearly all that has been accustomed to attract the gaze of the curious, or to draw forth the admiration of the stranger.

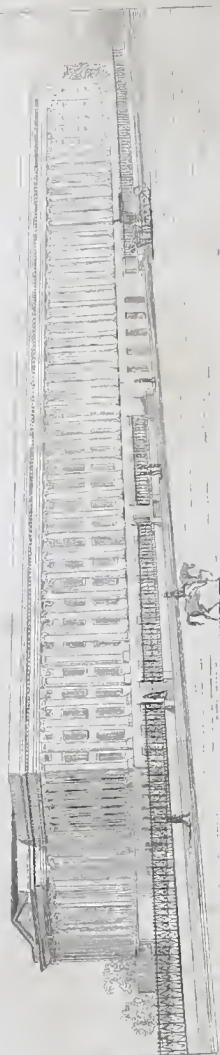
The building is of two stories, and contains thirty-two rooms, besides those in the attic. The

PICTURE OF WASHINGTON.

first floor is occupied by the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury at the east end, and the Second Comptroller of the Treasury at the west end. On the second floor are the apartments of the Secretary of State and his suit; also the library of the Department.







Robt' Mills Arch^d



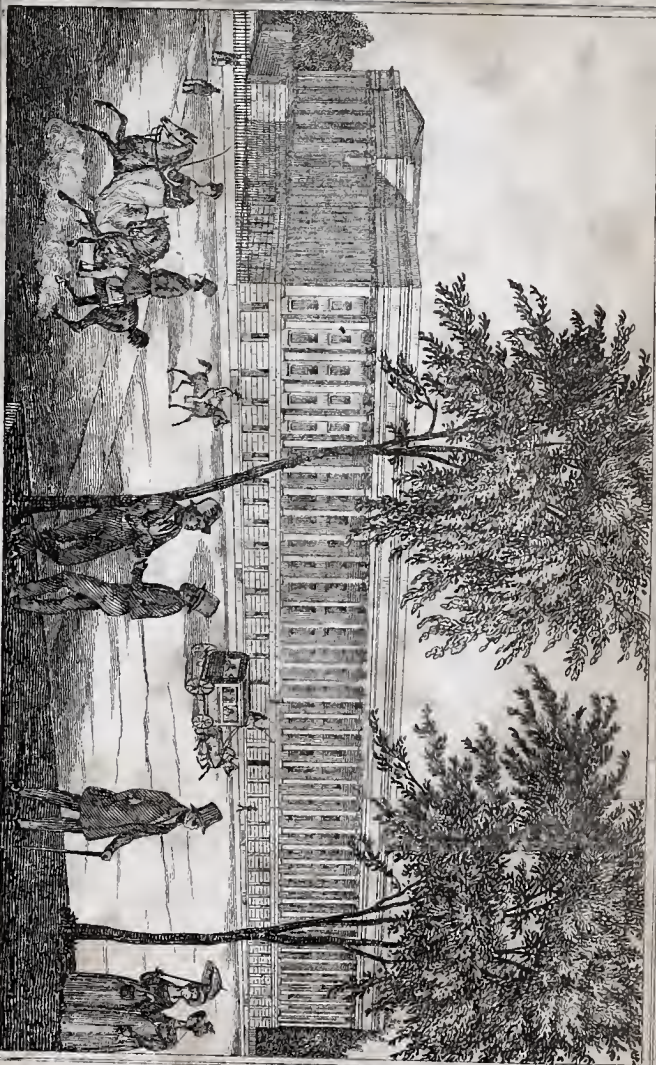
TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

It is a noble structure—pity it were not built of something more durable than sand-stone. Extending at present three hundred and thirty-six feet, with depth of centre, including the colonnade in front and portico in rear, of one hundred and ninety feet, it is yet unfinished. When completed, by the addition of the north and south wings, its length will be four hundred and fifty-seven feet. In front is an imposing colonnade, stretching the entire length of the building, after the architecture of the temple of Minerva Polias, at Athens. The building occupies the site of the old Treasury Department, burnt on the 31st of March, 1833.

PICTURE OF WASHINGTON.

The main entrance is on the east by a double flight of steps. Each floor contains forty-five apartments. The first or colonnade floor is occupied by the Treasurer of the United States and Third Auditor, in the centre or west building; the First Auditor in the north; and the Attorney General and Solicitor of the Treasury in the south. On the second floor, in the centre building, are the apartments of the Secretary of the Treasury and his suit; in the south, those of the First Comptroller, and Register of the Treasury, who also occupies a suit of rooms in the north and centre: the library of the Department is also on this floor. The third floor is occupied entirely by the General Land Office.





THE NEW TREASURY BUILDING

See also No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100





WAR DEPARTMENT.

NUMEROUS and earnest appeals have been made to Congress for a new building for the War Department, the present one being not only exposed every moment to destruction by fire, but so small, compared with the requirements of the Department, that many of the bureaus are compelled to occupy rented private houses. It is situated on the west side of the President's square, and is similar in design to the Department of State. On the first floor are the Major General, Quartermaster General, Adjutant General, and Second Auditor of the Treasury; on the second floor, the Secretary of War and his suit at the east end, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at the west end.

PICTURE OF WASHINGTON.

The Engineer Bureau occupies the building on the northwest corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Seventeenth street, opposite diagonally to the War Department.

The Bureau of Topographical Engineers occupies the first floor of the double tenement of brick, on Seventeenth street, opposite to the War Department. The Ordnance Bureau occupies the third floor, and the Subsistence Bureau the second floor of the same building.


The Paymaster General occupies the second and third floors of the building adjoining south the one mentioned above, and the Pension Bureau the one adjoining north.

The Medical Bureau occupies a building on the north side of G street, a short distance west of the War Department.





NAVY DEPARTMENT.

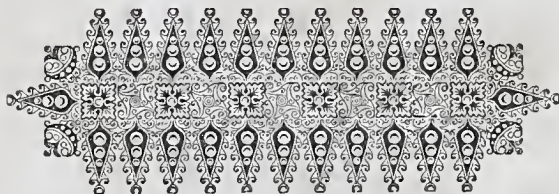
 GROUPED together in this building are various objects of interest, connected with the naval history of our country; among which may be mentioned the flags of captured vessels and many beautiful models of naval architecture.

The building is situated south of the War Department, to which it is similar in design.

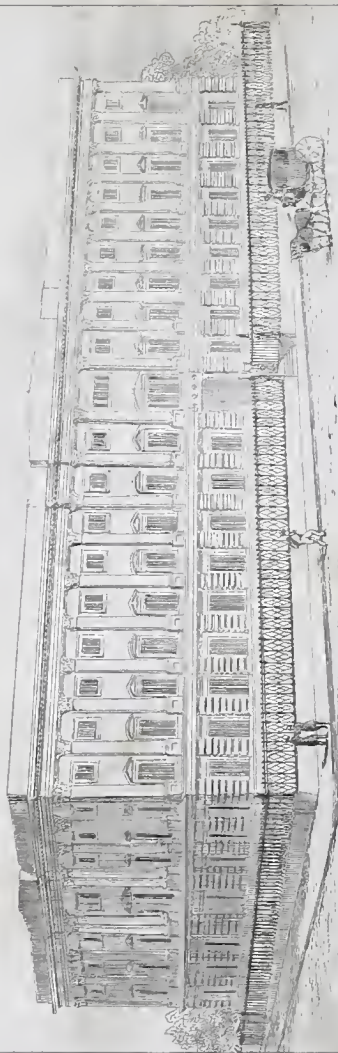
On the first floor is the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury at the east end; and the Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repairs, and the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, at the west end. The Secretary of the Navy and his suit occupy the east end of the second floor; the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography, and the Bureau of Medicine, the west end and centre.

PICTURE OF WASHINGTON.

The site occupied by the Navy Department is a commanding one, and were a handsome fire-proof edifice substituted in the place of the present plain brick building, while it would contribute much to the convenience of the Department and to the safety of its records, it would also aid in beautifying the President's Square, and present a handsome appearance from an approach up the river, and from many prominent points of the city.



GENERAL POST OFFICE



Hobart Mills, Tasmania



POST OFFICE.

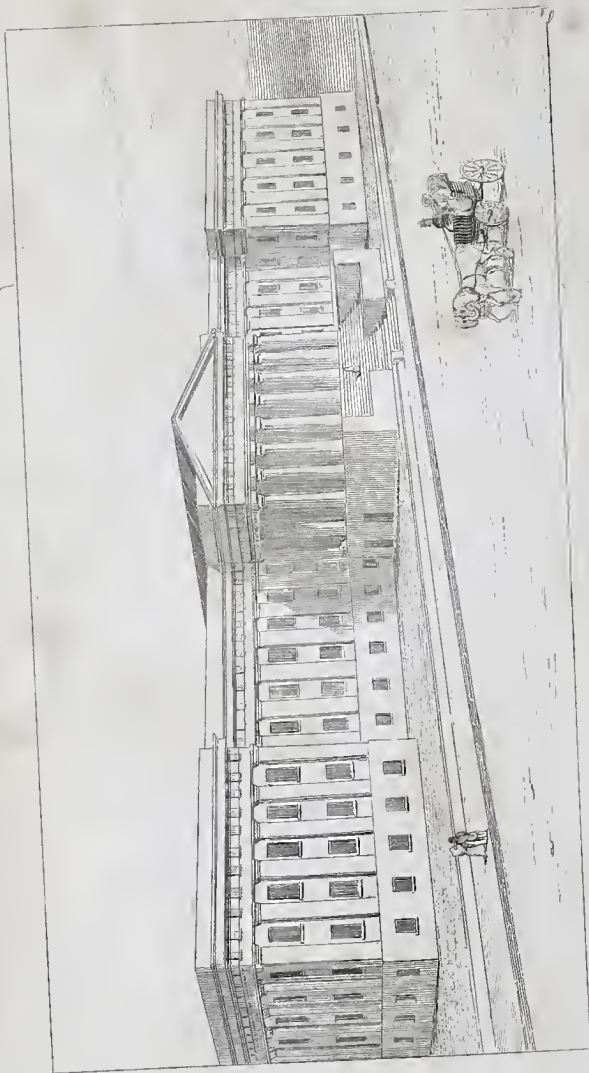
THIS beautiful edifice, the most beautiful in Washington, is of the Corinthian order, of white marble, three stories high, extending two hundred and four feet in front, and one hundred and two feet in depth of its wings. Its main front is on E street north; its east wing fronts on Seventh street, and its west wing on Eighth street. It contains eighty-one rooms, twenty-seven on each floor, and occupies the site of the old Post Office building, burnt on the 15th of December, 1836.

The first floor, west wing, is occupied by the Receiving Office, Dead Letter Office, and the Topographer of the Post Office Department; the east wing and centre by the Examining and

PICTURE OF WASHINGTON.

Register Clerks of the Auditor's Office. On the second floor, west wing and centre, are the Postmaster General, his three Assistants, and the chief clerk of the department, and principal clerks of the Contract, Appointment, and Inspection Offices; in the east wing, the Auditor of the Post Office, his chief clerk, and other clerks in more immediate connection with him. The third floor, west wing, is occupied chiefly by the clerks of the Contract Office; the centre and east wing by the Auditor's clerks.






Robt. Mills del.

PATENT OFFICE.



PATENT OFFICE.

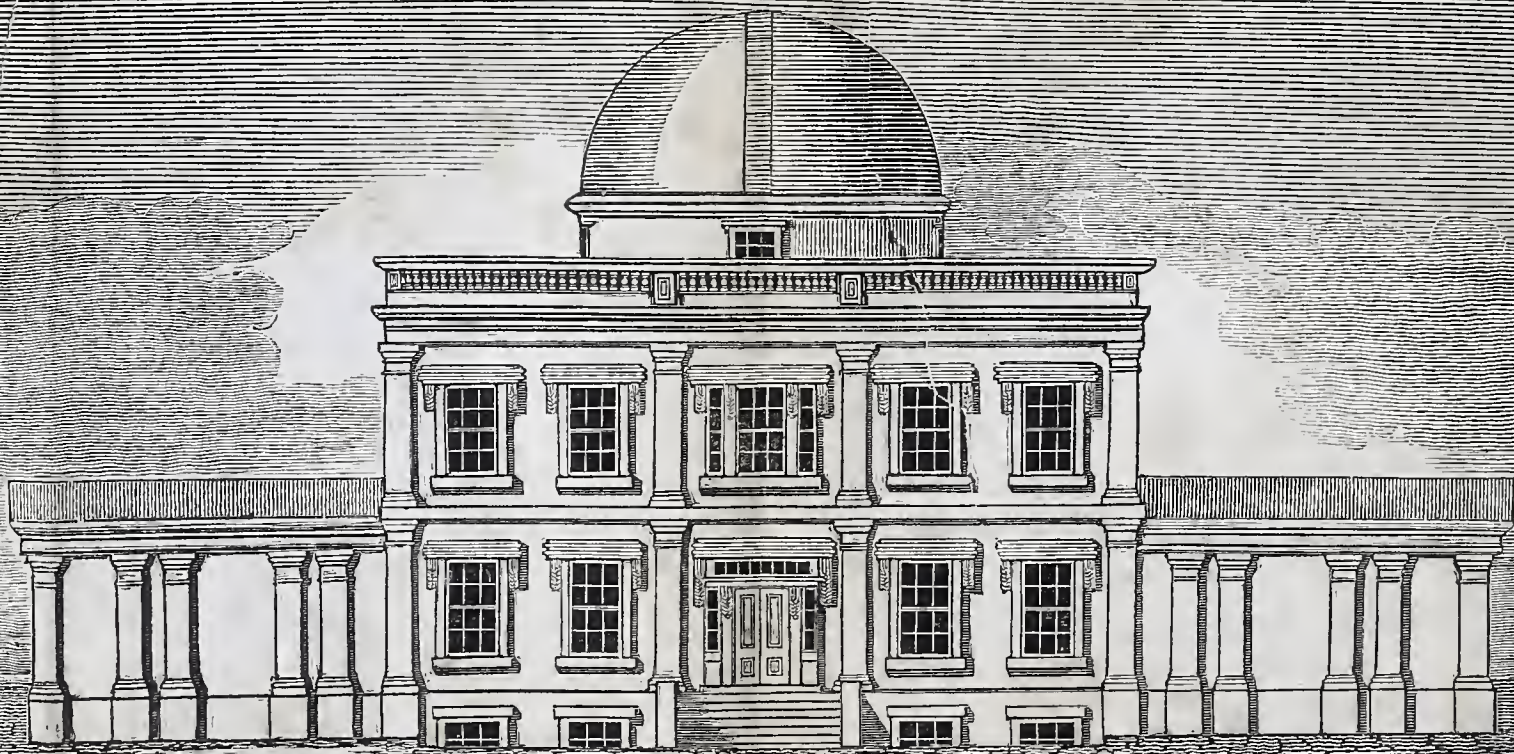
NLY a bureau of the State Department, the Patent Office in its early days had no building of its own. But the enterprising ingenuity of the American people has so increased its operations, that the grand structure which it now occupies is none too large for its accommodation. This bureau formerly occupied a portion of the old Post Office; and in the destruction of that building by fire, a large collection of models and many valuable records were lost. Taught by experience, the Government now erects only fire-proof edifices. Such are the Patent Office, the Post Office, and the Treasury Department; and such *ought* to be the State, War, and Navy Departments, and that, too, without waiting, as has

PICTURE OF WASHINGTON.

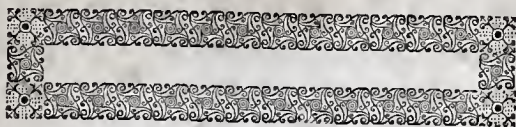
hitherto been the custom, till each in its turn, with all its interesting and valuable records, be burned to the ground.

The building occupied by the Patent Office, as now erected, extends two hundred and seventy feet, with a depth of seventy feet, and is two stories high above the basement. It fronts to the south, with a majestic central portico. The plan contemplates also fronts on the east, west, and north sides of the square, forming a spacious court in the centre. The Commissioner of Patents and his clerks occupy the east end of the first or portico floor; the model room, which no stranger in the metropolis should fail to visit, is on the same floor, in the west end. On the second or principal floor is the hall of the National Institute. The basement story is occupied by office rooms and a large hall for models.





NATIONAL OBSERVATORY.



OBSERVATORY.

NEAR the Potomac, on a high elevation, in the western part of the city, is the Depot of Charts and Instruments of the Navy Department, popularly known as the National Observatory. The plan of the building was presented to the most distinguished astronomers of Europe for revision, and the design finally adopted embraces all the improvements suggested by them. The main building is fifty feet square, and two stories high, surmounted by a hemispherical revolving dome of twenty-two feet diameter, supported on circular walls built up from the foundation to a height of seven feet above the roof. A hollow conical pier, passing through the centre

PICTURE / OF WASHINGTON

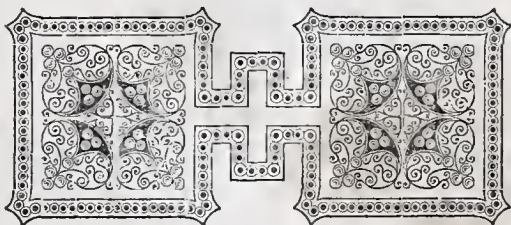
of the house terminates in a granite cap within the cupola, for the support of the great telescope. The dome rests on six twenty-four pound shot, moving between grooved rails of cast iron. To the east and west sides of this edifice are wings, each twenty-six and a half feet long and twenty-one feet wide; which with a wing to the south of nearly the same dimensions, and the dome, constitutes the astronomical observatory.

MAGNETIC OBSERVATORY.

THE Magnetic Observatory resembles somewhat that at Munich, being in the form of a cross and entirely beneath the ground. The entrance to it is by an underground passage-way, from the principal building, about one hundred feet long, five feet wide, and ten feet high. The observatory itself is ten feet wide, ten feet high, and seventy feet long in each direction, and the roof four feet beneath the surface of the ground. It is surrounded by an air chamber ten inches wide, to permit free circulation and prevent dampness. A dome light is placed over the centre, eight feet in diameter. The temperature is nearly uniform

AND ITS VICINITY.

throughout the year. The instruments are placed in the extremities of the cross, and observed by reflection from the same point at a distance of thirty-five feet ; thus avoiding disturbances caused by radiation of heat and other causes difficult to guard against.



N A V Y Y A R D





NAVY YARD.

SITUATED near the mouth of the Eastern Branch, fine views of the Navy Yard may be had from an approach up the river, from the Virginia shore of the Potomac, and from various other points. The view herewith presented is taken from the bridge over the Eastern Branch. It embraces the ship houses, the building shed, the workshops of the yard, &c., &c.

The works at this place are very extensive. Passing through an arched gateway, guarded by marines, the visiter enters a neatly kept yard, of some twenty or thirty acres. On his left is the house of the commandant of the yard, and on the right those for the lieutenants and other of-

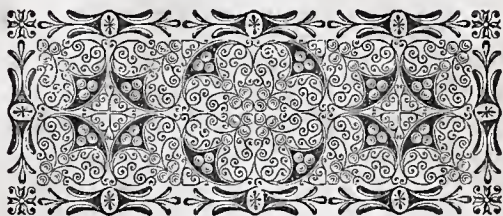
PICTURE OF WASHINGTON.

ficers. Farther down towards the Eastern Branch are ranged the various workshops, the great forges for anchors, the block and tackle factory, the carpenters' shops, and many other buildings for the convenience of the public works. At this place, several vessels were sunk when the news of the defeat of our army at Bladensburg reached the authorities. Several hundred men are usually employed at this yard. It is said that vessels built here keep better than those built at any of the other Navy Yards of the Government, which is supposed to be owing to a more careful inspection of the timber. Nine fine vessels of war, of the following names and rates, have been launched at this yard: ship of the line Columbus, 74; first-class frigates Potomac, Brandywine, and Columbia, 44 each; sloops of war St. Louis and St. Mary's, each 20; schooners Grampus and Shark, 10 each; and Experiment, 4. Without the precincts proper of the Navy Yard, are the barracks for the United States Marines.

There is a large settlement of houses and inhabitants congregated around the yard, but busi-

AND ITS VICINITY.

ness does not flourish. There is no commerce, and what trade there is consists in coal and wood, and the produce of the river, fish and oysters. The houses look ancient and time-worn. Government does not foster this post to a very large extent.



E U R I A L G R O U N D





BURIAL GROUND.

EAST of the Capitol, about a mile and a half, is the Cemetery of Christ Church, familiarly known as the Congressional Burial Ground. It occupies about ten acres. Below it flow the waters of the Anacostia or Eastern Branch.

Our view embraces the monument erected to Major-General Brown, commander-in-chief of the Army. It is a broken shaft of a column, beautifully poetical. The small tomb beyond it is Judge Barbour's, late of the Bench of the Supreme Court. Between it and General Brown's, unmarked by a tomb, lies the grave of the eloquent and elegant William Wirt. The pyramid tomb marks the resting place of the gallant

PICTURE OF WASHINGTON.


Rodgers, a commodore in the United States Navy. The square one is the tomb of Commodore Patterson. Beyond, in the distance, between the column and pyramid tomb, can be seen two rows of tombs, erected to members of Congress.

The grounds of this burial place are neatly kept. Trees are planted to shade the turf that wraps the bodies of the dead; and silence is only broken by the murmuring wind, as it moans through the branches and dies away among the tombs.

Few incidents awaken in the mind, either of the citizen or stranger, so many and varied emotions as a visit to the Congressional Burial Ground. Mingling, as it were, with the spirits of the dead, small and great, still voices from beneath and around on every side and from the trees above seem to whisper of the things of a future life.



NATIONAL INSTITUTE.

 **A**FTER several preliminary meetings, the National Institute was organized in May, 1840. It was incorporated by an act of Congress on the 27th of July, 1842. Its stated meetings are monthly, and held in the Patent Office Building. Its collections are in the grand hall of the same building. This room, taken as a whole, is the largest in the United States. It is two hundred and sixty-four feet in length, sixty-three in width, and thirty feet high. It is ornamented with a quadruple row of massive stone columns, rising with their entablature twenty feet; above which spring a series of arches, which, covering the whole area, form a highly ornamental ceiling. In the centre a grand barrel arch,

PICTURE OF WASHINGTON

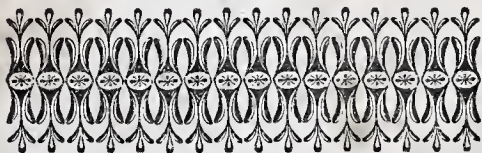
of forty feet span, towers above the rest, pierced with an aperture thirteen feet in diameter, to admit light from above. When completed, by the addition of the wings, as proposed in the original design, this hall will be upwards of four hundred feet in length.

Soon after the organization of the National Institute, the American Historical Society, then actively in operation, united with it, transferring its library and collections; and it now forms the department of American History and Antiquities. This was soon followed by a transfer of the library, collections, and other effects of the late Columbian Institute. These again by many contributions and deposits on the part of the Government, particularly the valuable Gallery of Indian Portraits and Curiosities in the War Department; the original Declaration of Independence, treaties with foreign Powers, various rich and beautiful presents made to the United States, and other interesting objects from the Department of State; the collection of Minerals and Geological Specimens, made by Dr. D. D. Owen in Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin, in a late exploration per-

AND ITS VICINITY.

formed by order of Congress; the valuable Mineralogical Cabinet, and other interesting articles, the property of the late James Smithson, Esq., of London; and added to all, and above all, the unequalled collections in Natural History, &c., made by the United States Exploring Expedition. To these the members of the Institute are constantly adding large and valuable private contributions.

The hall of the National Institute affording, as it does by its magnificent collections, so much of pleasure and instruction, has become a place of great resort for both citizens and strangers.





COLUMBIAN COLLEGE.

THIS institution is delightfully situated on the high range of hills that sweep around the northern boundary of the city. It is about two miles north of the President's House, and about two and a half miles from the Capitol. The view from the roof of the College edifice is rarely surpassed, including nearly the whole of the District, and extensive portions of Maryland and Virginia. The College was incorporated by an act of Congress in 1821. The buildings are a college edifice of five stories, including the attic and basement, having forty-eight rooms for students, with two dormitories attached to each; two dwelling-houses for professors, and a philosophical hall; all of brick. It has a good library and ample philosophical apparatus.

PICTURE OF WASHINGTON

The college year consists of two sessions, one of six, and the other of three months. The first from November to May, the second from July to the first Wednesday of October, when the public commencement for conferring degrees, &c., is held.

The higher classes are admitted to courses of lectures on Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, Rhetoric, Anatomy and Physiology, Chemistry, and Natural Philosophy. On occasions of great interest, the students are allowed to hear the debates in Congress, and the arguments in the United States Supreme Court.

It was beautifully said by Dr. Staughton, the first President of the College, in an address delivered on the opening of the Institution: "Among the numerous considerations which afford pleasure to the patrons of our college, and inspire their generous hopes, its *location* must be mentioned. From this hill, as from the eminence on which Æneas stood, the frequent pupil shall look down and exclaim:

'O fortunati! quorum jam mœnia surgunt.'

He will behold a rising metropolis—not, indeed,

AND ITS VICINITY.


the city Carthage, but the city Washington. From the window of his study, he shall look out and ask: What spot is that whose trees rise high above the surrounding foliage? and shall learn it is VERNON, where Washington lived, where Washington sleeps. Tully acknowledged the transports he experienced when he saw the laurel grove where Plato held his disputations, and the porticos at Athens where Socrates taught. But superior transports shall swell the bosom of the young American, while he gazes on the mount where dwelt the hero, who, with the eagle for his standard, fought the battles of his country, achieved her liberty, illumined her councils, and, leaving her a legacy of paternal advice and patriotic example, in peace expired. Imagination, on the soft breezes of evening, shall hear the notes which the trumpet of the Genius of Liberty sounds over his sepulchre; and affection shall exult and weep for WASHINGTON."







MEDICAL COLLEGE.

 OCCUPYING a building situated in the heart of the city, the faculty of the Medical Department of the Columbian College had for some years been in want of suitable rooms and other conveniences. They have now a handsome and roomy edifice, on an eligible site, a short distance north of the City Hall. It is of brick, two stories high, and with apartments commodious and well adapted to the purposes of a medical college.

The lectures of this institution commence on the first Monday in November, and continue till the first Monday of March. During this period, full courses are delivered on all the various branches of medicine. The faculty is able, and the reputation of the college high.

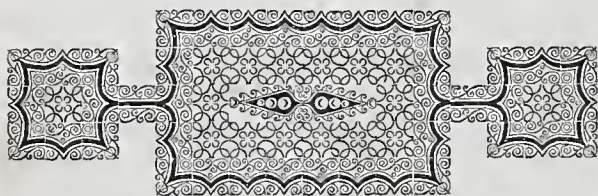


DEBATING SOCIETIES.

FOR many years the most permanent and prominent among the debating societies in Washington, has been the Union Literary and Debating Society. We have some recollection of the meetings of this society as far back as 1818; but it seems to have been discontinued for a time, for a re-organization took place in 1824. During the last half score years its operations have been conducted with great zeal and vivacity; and talents of a very superior order are often exhibited before crowded audiences of both sexes, at its regular meetings on the evenings of Thursday, in each week. The subjects usually discussed are connected immediately or remotely


PICTURE OF WASHINGTON.

with the well-being of society, consisting of literature, science, morals, and general policy. Religion in the sectarian sense, and politics in the party sense, are excluded. The constitution and rules of order are formed upon the most approved parliamentary models; and the proceedings of the society are conducted with dignity and decorum.





KING'S GALLERY.

 ALLERIES of paintings ever afford a most agreeable resort to persons of cultivated taste. It would not do, therefore, to omit, in a work of this kind, a notice of the very elegant Exhibition Rooms of Mr. Charles King, artist. These rooms, comprised within a tasteful building, are situated on Twelfth street, between E and F. Mr. King has shown great taste in the construction of his Exhibition House, and in the manner with which he has decorated his grounds. His galleries contain about three hundred pictures, mostly by himself, and many of them of surpassing beauty.

There are in Washington several other portrait and landscape painters. During the winter


PICTURE OF WASHINGTON.

season, numbers of artists, both European and native, flock to Washington, and generally, through the politeness of heads of committees, obtain a committee room in the Capitol, for the prosecution of their studies or profession.



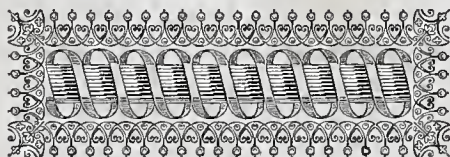


PUBLIC SQUARES.

 ONLY two of the many public squares in Washington as yet attract the particular notice of the stranger—the grounds about the President's House and those about the Capitol. But, besides these, there are others which, if improved, would contribute highly to the beauty of the city. The principal of them are, University Square, on which the National Observatory stands, and which it was the wish of General Washington should become the seat of a great national university; Lafayette Square, north of the President's House, and, correctly speaking, a part of the President's Square; Judiciary Square, on which stands the City Hall; and the Mall, that beautiful and extensive piece of ground,

PICTURE OF WASHINGTON.

stretching from the Capitol west to the Potomac, which would afford so eligible a site for the National Institute, with ample room for botanical and zoological gardens, and for every variety of exhibition of objects interesting in nature or art.








GEORGETOWN



GEORGETOWN.

 VIEWED from the Virginia side of the Potomac, as in the engraving, Georgetown is seen boldly and beautifully situated on a range of hills that tower above the river, and rise in undulating beauty along the northern and western horizon.

Georgetown possesses the ancient college belonging to the Catholics, under the direction of the Jesuits; also a nunnery, and various other seminaries of learning. In former days, it was a place of great commercial enterprise; and now those merchants who are largely embarked in trade, are full of zeal and energy. The artist with strict fidelity has included a view of the

PICTURE OF WASHINGTON

Aqueduct of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. This stupendous work, which has attracted so much notice in Europe as well as in America, was constructed by Major Turnbull, of the U. S. Topographical Engineers. The piers, nine in number, and thirty-six feet above high-water mark, are built of granite, and imbedded seventeen feet in the bottom of the river, with a foundation upon solid rock, so as to withstand the shock of the spring ice, which, rushing furiously from the falls and narrows above, crushes with almost resistless force against the bridges of the Potomac, sweeping every thing before it. These piers, built in the most masterly manner, will bear up against any force that may be brought against them. The aqueduct connects the great canal of the Ohio and Chesapeake with the city of Alexandria. Its length is fourteen hundred and forty-six feet.

HEIGHTS OF GEORGETOWN.

THE lofty eminences that overlook the town from the north and west are known as the Heights of Georgetown. Along these elevations





VIEW FROM THE CUMBERLAND ROAD NEAR GEORGETOWN

AND ITS VICINITY.

gentlemen of wealth have built their dwellings, and cultivated beautiful and extensive gardens.

The view is taken from the turnpike road leading from Georgetown to Fredericktown in Maryland. Nothing can surpass this splendid panorama. Below reposes the city of Georgetown, with its spires—to the left is the Metropolis—like a waving band of silver, the Potomac stretches as far as the eye can reach to the south—while the cupola of Mount Vernon can be distinguished, in a clear day, by a good eye, breaking up against the southern horizon.

No stranger at the Seat of Government should omit visiting the spot whence this view was taken.

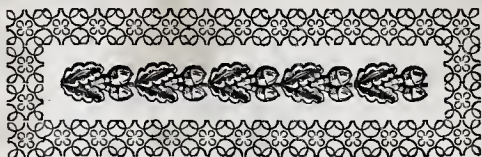
CONVENT OF VISITATION.

THE Convent of Visitation, Georgetown, founded in 1798, is at present the most flourishing establishment of its kind in the United States. It is situated at the northwest extremity of the town, upon the declivity of one of the beautiful heights of Georgetown. The handsome range of buildings appropriated for the ladies' academy are of brick, between two and three hundred feet in

PICTURE OF WASHINGTON, &C.

length, by forty in breadth. In their interior, usefulness and convenience are combined with neatness and elegance; and the apartments are admirably adapted to the uses made of them. These buildings occupy part of the side of an oblong square, which contains an area of four or five acres, part of which is appropriated as play ground for the scholars, and the remainder as an excellent botanical garden. There are other edifices of great extent on the same square, comprising the Bishop's residence, an elegant church, the convent and charity schools. The whole is under the direction of the sisters of the visitation.





GEORGETOWN COLLEGE.

ELEVATED on the summit of a lofty hill, which rises gradually as you approach it from the town, with a very rugged and abrupt descent on the west to a creek, on the south to the Potomac, and on the north to a deep valley, stands Georgetown College. The northern declivity of the hill, and the deep valley to the north, a mile in circumference, have been beautified by the application of great labor and art, which have been successfully employed in the formation of a magnificent garden. From the upper stories of the college buildings is a prospect scarce surpassed in richness and variety by any in the Union. It embraces within its range the whole

PICTURE OF WASHINGTON

of Washington and Georgetown, commanding a distinct view of the Capitol and other public buildings, with the great Potomac, its isles and wooded banks, and bearing on its waters the commerce of three sister cities, the third of which, Alexandria, is seen at a distance. At night, when the busy hum of the adjoining town has died away, and all around is still, the roaring of Potomac's lesser falls, loud, yet softened by the distance, murmurs through the apartments, soothing the slumbers of the wearied students, or, in the bosoms of those who, awake, are attuning their hearts to nature's music, awakening strains of sweetest melody.

The College was founded in 1791, and on the 1st of May, 1815, was raised to the rank of University, with the amplest literary privileges. The buildings are of brick, and are very elegant and commodious. Occupying opposite extremities of the lofty eminence on which they are erected, and about three hundred feet asunder, are the old and new colleges. The old college is occupied by the professors; the new one is appropriated to the students, and in it are the class


AND ITS VICINITY.

rooms, dormitories, library, museum, &c. Several years ago another splendid edifice was erected adjoining the old college, in which are the refectory of the students, the study room, and a most beautiful chapel. The institution possesses a select library of twenty-two thousand volumes, and is provided with an extensive philosophical apparatus and a cabinet of minerals. The system of education is thorough, and every attention is paid to the comfort of the students.





GEORGETOWN COLLEGE
OBSERVATORY.

ECENT additions made to Georgetown College have added greatly to its capabilities. Among these may be particularly mentioned the Astronomical Observatory. This building, erected in 1843, is of brick and painted white. It is situated about a quarter of a mile north of the banks of the Potomac river; four hundred yards north-west of the College, and on a hill that is one hundred and sixty feet above the level of the high-tide mark of the river. From it there is a splendid view of Washington, the Potomac, with Mason's island, long bridge, aqueduct, &c.,

PICTURE OF WASHINGTON

all of which lie to the south-east of the Observatory.

The house lies east and west, and is about sixty feet long and thirty feet wide. There are three rooms on the ground floor; and as the east and west rooms are designed for meridian instruments, they are only one story of fifteen feet high, and have meridian openings all through the roofs, and down each side by windows within two feet of the ground.

The central part of the building is thirty feet square, and runs up two stories, each fifteen feet high; a third story is formed by frame-work covered by a moveable hemispherical dome of twenty feet in diameter. Outside of the room thus formed is a foot-way all around on the roof. The tops of the walls of this part of the building, as well as of the eastern and western rooms, are surmounted by a handsome balustrade, and the whole presents a beautiful and chaste appearance.

In the western room there is mounted in the usual manner, a meridian telescope or transit-instrument, six and a half feet long, with an object-glass of four and a half inches in diameter.

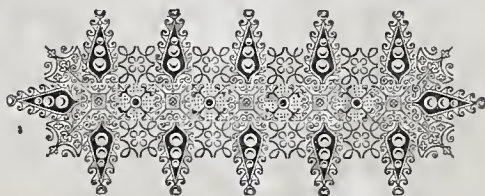
AND ITS VICINITY.

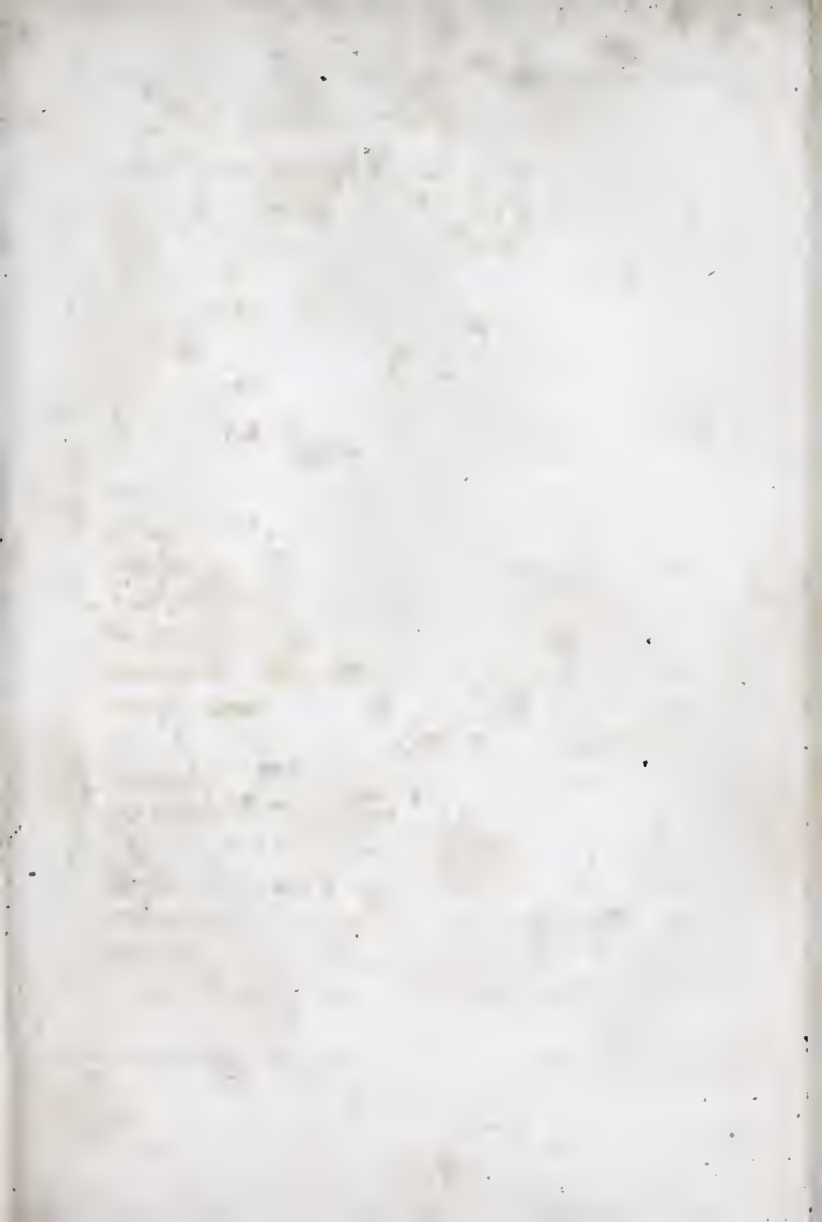
It has all the parts which latest improvements require in such an instrument. It was made in 1843, by Ertel & Son, of Munich, and is of the first class. In the same room with it is a good sidereal clock, by R. Molyneux, of London, and the usual furniture for a transit room.

In the eastern room is a forty-six inch meridian circle, made by Wm. Simms, of London, which differs a little from the usual construction: also another sidereal clock, as the companion of this circular instrument. In the dome room, on the top of a solid stone pier forty feet high, which runs up through and free from the floors, is an achromatic refracting telescope with equatorial mountings and clock-work movement, made by Mr. Gambey, of Paris. The length of the telescope is ten feet. The object-glass is seven and a half inches diameter, and affords powers up to six hundred.

Besides these three principal instruments, the Observatory has a mean time chronometer; an astronomical theodolite, giving azimuths and altitudes to ten seconds; a reflecting circle; a sextant; two good achromatic four feet telescopes,

PICTURE OF WASHINGTON, &c.
and a pair of twenty-one inch globes; besides a
handsome astronomical library.








THE POND AT THE LITTLE FALLS



LITTLE FALLS.

 NEAR Georgetown, about three miles up the Potomac river, is the wild and romantic scene represented on the opposite page. It can be approached by an excellent road, along the tow-path of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. A bridge is flung across the Potomac, which is here very narrow, scarcely over a hundred yards in breadth. The current is rapid, rolling along over a rocky bottom. A few hundred yards above the bridge, are the lesser falls of the Potomac. These cascades are about thirty feet in height. Their appearance is very picturesque. The Virginia bank of the river, is precipitous and rocky, and rises to the height of more than a hundred feet. The bridge as presented in the plate does not now exist, having been swept away by

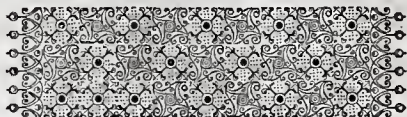
PICTURE OF WASHINGTON, & C.

the ice. The reader may judge of the immense quantities of ice that come down the river, and of the great rise of the water, from the fact of a bridge suspended by chains some thirty or forty feet above the surface of the ordinary tide, being carried away. The masses of ice are piled mountains high, and, until they reach the wide open waters near Georgetown, present a sublime spectacle.


Here it was, that Capt. John Smith, more than two hundred years ago, met a tribe of Indians and had a talk with them. The mind's eye can go back to that early day, and people the rocky foreground of our picture with groups of painted Indians, with their bows and spears, mingling with the stern and adventurous cavaliers of Smith's party—can see the plumed cap of the Christian soldier, and the eagle decorated head of the Indian chief, mingling in friendly intercourse—and people the whole scene with objects of high historic interest.







ALEXANDRIA.

 **M**ANY interesting associations are connected with Alexandria. We deem it, therefore, entirely compatible with our plan to dwell with some little particularity on the history and condition of this, the third and oldest of the cities of the District.

The spectator who, from the western front of the Capitol, overlooks the beautiful and diversified plain which stretches beneath and around it, will discern, at the distance of about six miles to the south, this busy port. Facilities for reaching it are afforded by the steamboats, which ply at almost every hour of the day, and also by a bridge across the Potomac, and an excellent turn-

PICTURE OF WASHINGTON

pike. The strikingly beautiful features of the intervening country—the graceful outline of the Virginia hills, confronted by those of Maryland—the broad and majestic expanse of the Potomac—all conspire to render an excursion to Alexandria one of the most agreeable incidents which can await the sojourner in Washington.

Few, comparatively, of the interior towns of the United States can look back, like Alexandria, on the vicissitudes of nearly a century. Its foundation dates from 1748; and that it was early a place of some note is shown by the fact, that five colonial Governors met here by appointment, in 1755, to take measures with General Braddock respecting his expedition to the West. That expedition proceeded from Alexandria; and tradition still points to the site on which now stands the older Episcopal Church, (but then “in the woods,”) as the spot where he pitched his tents, while the road over the western hills, by which his army withdrew, long bore the name of this unfortunate commander.

But the reminiscences which the Alexandrians most cherish are those which associate their town

AND ITS VICINITY.

with the domestic attachments and habits of Washington. The reader of his letters and addresses will remember that he constantly speaks of them as his old and valued fellow-citizens, his kind and cherished neighbors and associates. Writing from Yorktown, he assures them that "amidst all the vicissitudes of time and fortune, he should ever regard with particular affection the citizens and inhabitants of Alexandria." On another occasion he mentions with seeming exultation, that the people of Alexandria, who on hearing of the ratification of the Constitution by the requisite number of States had determined to vote a day of festivity, "constituted the *first* public assembly which had the pleasure of pouring out a libation to the ten States that had actually adopted the General Government." This friendly interest was manifested on every occasion, and a legacy of £1,000 to a free school in the town testifies that it ceased only with his life. Nor were the Alexandrians backward in acknowledging, nor have they been since unmindful of, the honor which so intimate and cordial an intercourse conferred upon their city. Of the sympa-

PICTURE OF WASHINGTON

thies which reassured him in the hour of difficulty, of the acclamations which greeted him in that of his success, *theirs* were not the least fervent or the least welcome. It was this "voice from home" which, amid the applauses of the world, seemed ever to come with most acceptance to the heart of Washington. The stranger in Alexandria is still pointed to the church of which he was a vestryman, to the pew in which he customarily sate; and many striking memorials of his varied life are carefully preserved.

Among the local anecdotes which relate to his intercourse with the town, the following, which, though authentic, has found its way into but few biographies of Washington, may not be unacceptable: When yet but twenty-two years of age, he was stationed with a regiment of Virginia militia, of which he was colonel, in the town of Alexandria. An animated election for Delegates to the Assembly came on, and Washington, who entertained a warm political and personal partiality for one of the candidates, engaged with ardor in the contest. The opposite candidate was supported with equal warmth by Mr. W. Payne, a re-

AND ITS VICINITY.

spectable citizen of the neighborhood, between whom and Washington an angry discussion ensued in the street. In the course of it, Washington was hurried to the length of applying a direct personal insult to Payne, and was answered by a blow, which felled the future hero to the ground. The military crowded around, and would have avenged their beloved leader on the spot; but Washington, with characteristic moderation, appeased the tumult, and withdrew to his quarters. The next morning Mr. Payne was invited to his room, and went, expecting arrangements for a resort to the usual and extreme mode of reparation. But Washington had passed the interval in reflection, and had regained the mastery of his passions. He received his late opponent with courtesy, acknowledged the injustice which he had done him, and a personal friendship was cemented which terminated only with their lives. This was true honor—such honor as actuates only men of like moral courage with Washington.

Alexandria, as is commonly known, came, with the rest of the District, under the exclusive

PICTURE OF WASHINGTON

control of the General Government in the year 1800. Previously to this, and for a few years afterwards, the commerce, resources, and general prosperity of the town, seem steadily to have advanced. Owing, however, to causes which have been variously sought in the restrictive policy which it was thought necessary to oppose to the aggressions of England and France, to the rivalry of neighboring cities, and even in the disfranchisement which attended the separation of this part of the District from Virginia, the prosperity of Alexandria received a check in the early part of the century, followed by a long period of vicissitude and depression. But the visitor will be gratified at witnessing many proofs of revived activity, and will observe in the style of several recent buildings sufficient evidence that a new impulse has been communicated to the hopes and spirit of the inhabitants.

Among the public works which attest the spirit or animate the hopes of the Alexandrians, the first place is undoubtedly due to the Canal, recently completed. The intelligent observer who views the Aqueduct at Georgetown, which

AND ITS VICINITY.

forms a part of it, will be astonished that so stupendous an undertaking should have entered into the contemplation of a community like that of Alexandria. Nor is it possible that it could have been effected until after long years of embarrassment and distress, had not the timely aid of the Federal Government been extended to the work. This canal will open to Alexandria the resources of the upper Potomac, and confer on the town unsurpassed facilities for manufacturing. The abundance and cheapness of provisions, and the salubrity of the air, are favorable to this object; and many flourishing manufactories of iron, leather, peltries, &c., already exist.

A new Court House, of large dimensions and handsome design, has been recently added to the conveniences of the town.

The Museum, kept in rooms over the market-house, is well worth attention, comprising as it does, more personal relics of General Washington than can be found elsewhere, and also a large and curious collection of specimens in Natural History.

The churches and houses of worship belong-

PICTURE OF WASHINGTON

ing to the town are numerous, commodious, and well attended. Public schools are many, and their exemplary character has acquired for Alexandria wide repute as a theatre of education. It will not be invidious to particularize the one lately kept by Benjamin Hallowell, and now by Caleb and James Hallowell, since its numerous scholars have carried its reputation into every part of the Union.

Within a few years past, an association styled the Lyceum, and accommodated in a new and tasteful edifice, built of free-stone, after the Doric order, has served to evince that the citizens of Alexandria are not behind the most enlightened communities of the age in a love of letters, or a zeal for improvement. The course of lectures delivered during the winter, brings together with great regularity a crowded audience, and to the ordinary attractions of the institution have been occasionally added the names of such lecturers as Adams, Barnard, Cushing, Goodrich, Gurley, &c.

The channel of the river tends obliquely from the mouth of the Eastern Branch to the wharves of Alexandria, where its depth is between forty

AND ITS VICINITY.

and fifty feet. Rising by a gentle acclivity from the water's edge, the country subsides into a wide and level plain, until it reaches the base of a range of hills whose summits, at different points, (such as Shuter's Hill, Mount Idar, Arlington, &c.,) present a succession of views, which, for extent, variety, and beauty, it might be difficult to rival.

The population of Alexandria by the census of 1840, was: whites, 5,758; free colored, 1,627; slaves, 1,074; total, 8,459.





MOUNT VERNON



MOUNT VERNON.

NEVER to be cherished spot—dear to the heart of every American!

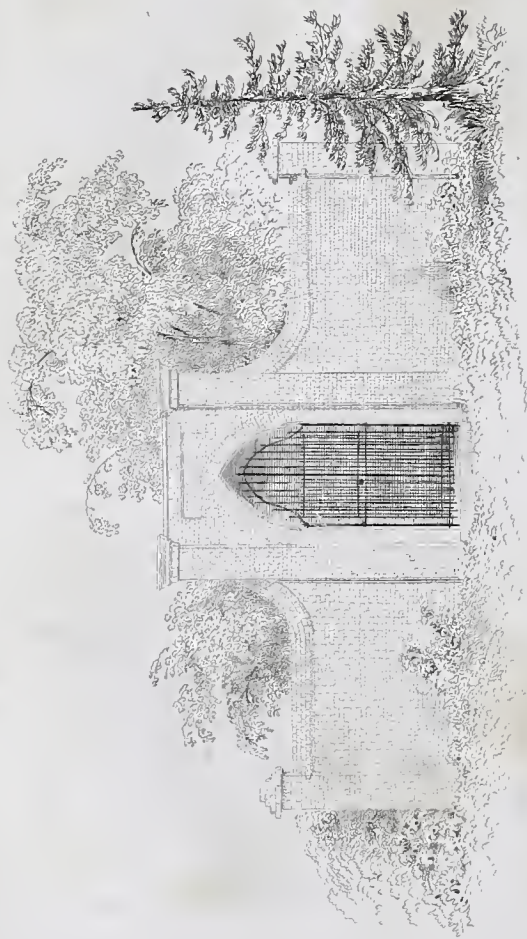
The picture herewith presented of this classic and patriotic shrine, is eminently correct. The house stands on a bold hill overlooking the Potomac. It is distant about fourteen miles from Washington. Every thing about Mount Vernon is in keeping with the great man whose home it was. The trees are large and shady. The vistas through the woods, commanding glimpses of the glittering river and the passing sails, the green slopes basking in the sun and gradually losing themselves beneath the shadowy underbrush, present a beautiful and picturesque scene. The house itself is two stories high, and sur-

PICTURE OF WASHINGTON

mounted by a small cupola, over which is an ancient and storm-beaten weathercock. The piazza reaches from the ground to the eaves of the roof, and is guarded on the top by a light and tasteful balustrade. The pillars are large and graceful, and present a simple and grand idea to the mind. Beneath this porch the Father of his country was accustomed to walk, and the ancient stones, to hearts of enthusiastic patriotism, are full of deep and meditative interest. The interior is wainscotted, after the fashion of those days, with highly wrought cornices and shafts. The rooms are generally small, except the dining room, which is a spacious and hospitable hall. The whole house presents a curious spectacle. Every thing reminds one of former days; and in treading the halls of Mount Vernon, the mind reverts incessantly to that majestic form, whose shadow cast upon those very walls, seems to the mind's eye, ready to start before us into life.

On the hill side towards the river, the visiter is led to the rude and despoiled vault represented in the frontispiece. Every thing about it bears evidence of neglect and almost of desecration. The





VAULT AT MOUNT VERNON

X

AND ITS VICINITY.

door-way is broken in, the wood rotted, the stones thrown in disarray. The cedars on the sodded vault are withered. Here slept from the day of his burial until within a few years back the body of the illustrious chief. A new vault was built a short distance off, and thither he was removed. In a sarcophagus now sleep the remains of Washington. The lid is wrought with the arms of his country, and the simple but elegant epitaph is his name. By his side, in a corresponding tomb, are the ashes of "Martha, consort of Washington."







BLADENSBURG.

NOT situated within the District, yet so near as to merit a brief notice, is the village of Bladensburg, in Maryland, five miles from Washington. History has the name of this town recorded in her annals, and to the visiter at the seat of Government, it must always be an object of historic interest.

The view presents the heights around the village, and the bridge over the Eastern Branch, which, though it flows here a shallow stream, afterwards assumes the bold features of a river. The road in the foreground is that along which the British army marched to the battle, and afterwards to Washington. On this bridge the English fell in column, swept off by repeated dis-

PICTURE OF WASHINGTON

charges from the American artillery. In vain, for some moments, were the commands of officers—in vain the force of thorough discipline and approved courage. The forces could not advance; they wavered under the terrible discharge: and had the scenes of that unfortunate day been equalled by the check given the enemy on the bridge of Bladensburg, the chief city of the land would not have fallen under the fires of an invading army.

DUELLING GROUND.

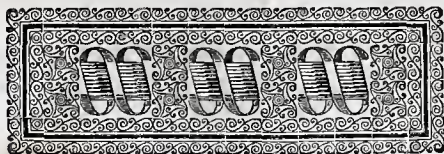
WITHIN a mile and a half of Bladensburg is the celebrated Duelling Ground. It is enclosed by two hills, at the base of which runs a small and reedy brook. To the east the hills sweep round a little, and conceal the parties from the Baltimore and Washington turnpike road. The District line runs through this valley, and the parties from the District of Columbia and Virginia pass over the line into Maryland, and thus evade the laws of their own territories. Those of Maryland pass over into the limits of the District of

AND ITS VICINITY.

Columbia. This spot is about four miles from Washington. Here fell Decatur, in his duel with Commodore Barron; and here has blood been often shed, to satisfy a sanguinary code of honor.







POTOMAC.

THIS beautiful river forms a junction with the Bay of Chesapeake, one hundred and fifty miles from the sea. From thence to the head of tide water is about one hundred and sixty miles. Its shores vary from the pebbled and sandy beach, to the bold and wooded cliff. Above Georgetown the scenery elevates itself into the sublime, and rock piled upon rock lift their heads to the clouds, while far below, the boiling and vexed river sweeps hurriedly along. In the upper regions of Maryland it steals its way among sequestered mountains, hiding itself in the deep forest gloom, or sparkling along in the sun-light that breaks through the thick foliage.

PICTURE OF WASHINGTON

The following widths and soundings are from Jefferson's Notes on Virginia:

"It is seven and a half miles wide at its mouth; four and a half at Nomony Bay; three at Aquier; one and a half at Hallowing point; one and a quarter at Alexandria; and the same from thence to the City of Washington, which is within three miles of the head of tide water. Its soundings are seven fathoms at the mouth; five at *St. George's Island*; four and a half at *Lower Machodic*; three at *Swan's point*; and the same from thence to the city."

From the Capes of the Chesapeake to the City of Washington, is upwards of three hundred miles; but the navigation is easy and perfectly safe. A vessel of twelve hundred hogsheads of tobacco has loaded at and sailed from Alexandria.

The productions of the country in the District of Columbia and adjacent, are wheat, tobacco, Indian corn or maize, rye, oats, potatoes, beans, peas, and in short every thing within the range of agriculture and horticulture. The climate is genial, the lands capable of being worked to great advantage.

AND ITS VICINITY.

The river abounds in wild fowl and fish. Up this river Capt. John Smith sailed in the early settlement of Virginia, exploring its shores as high as the Great Falls, eighteen miles above Washington. Its early Indian name was Cohongorontas.

Within the memory of some of the old settlers of Washington, a small band of Indians inhabited the banks of the Eastern Branch. It was composed of three adults and several children. They lived in cabins near a spring of water, preserving their original costume, and living by tilling an acre or two of corn, and preparing baskets of various colored twigs and barks, for the use of the neighboring whites. They were peaceable and orderly, but they passed away, and no relic remains of their dwellings, and scarce a record of their existence.



THE
WASHINGTON GUIDE;

CONTAINING

A CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY

AND

RESIDENCES OF PUBLIC OFFICERS,

WITH

OTHER USEFUL INFORMATION.



WASHINGTON:
WILLIAM Q. FORCE.
1845.

WASHINGTON GUIDE.

CHURCHES.

The stranger in a city, who wishes, on the Sabbath, or an evening of the week, to visit some place for religious worship, is often at a loss to ascertain the location and time of public service of the particular church with which he would prefer to meet. For the information of such, and no doubt among the sojourners in the metropolis there are many such, the following list is annexed :

BAPTIST.

First, Rev. O. B. Brown, 10th street west, between E and F north. Preaching on Sabbath morning and afternoon, and on Wednesday night.

Second, without a pastor at present, corner of 4th street east and Virginia Avenue. Preaching Sabbath morning and afternoon.

Third, Rev. G. W. Sampson, E street north, between 6th and 7th west. Preaching Sabbath morning and night, and Thursday night.

Shiloh, Rev. Mr. Beechman, Virginia Avenue, between 4½ and 6th streets west. Preaching second Sabbath morning in each month.

CATHOLIC.

St. Matthew's, Rev. John P. Donelan, H street north, between 14th and 15th west.

St. Patrick's, Rev. Wm. Matthews, and Rev. James Donelan assistant, F street north, between 9th and 10th west.

St. Peter's, Rev. Mr. Van Horseigh, 2d street east, between C and D south.

On the Sabbath, early mass at eight o'clock, late mass at eleven o'clock, vespers at half past three o'clock. Mass every morning during the week about sunrise.

EPISCOPAL.

Christ, Rev. Mr. Bean, G street south, between 6th and 7th east. Preaching Sabbath morning and afternoon.

Church of the Ascension, Rev. Levin Gilliss, 9th street west, between G and H north, (new building erect ng on H street north, between 9th and 10th west.) Preaching ; abbath morning and afternoon.

Church of the Ehipany, Rev. Mr. French, G street north, between 13th and 14th west. Preaching Sabbath morning and afternoon.

St. John's, Rev. Wm. Hawley, corner of 16th street west, and H street north. Preaching Sabbath morning and afternoon.

Trinity, Rev. Horace Stringfellow, 5th street west, between D and E north. Preaching Sabbath morning and night.

FRIENDS.

I street north, between 18th and 19th streets west.

LUTHERAN.

English, Rev. A. A. Muller, building erecting on corner of 11th street west and H street north.

German, Rev. Dr. Bihler, G street north, between 19th and 20th west. Preaching Sabbath morning.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Ebenezer, Rev. E. P. Phelps, 4th street east, between F and G south. Preaching Sabbath morning and night.

Foundry, Rev. Henry Tarring, corner of 14th street west, and G street north. Preaching Sabbath morning and night, and Wednesday night.

Wesley Chapel, Rev. Norvel Wilson, corner of F street north and 5th street west. Preaching Sabbath morning and night, and Thursday night.

METHODIST PROTESTANT.

Without a pastor, 9th street west, between E and F north. Preaching Sabbath morning and night.

PRESBYTERIAN.

First, Rev. Mr. Rich, 4½ street west, between C and D north. Preaching Sabbath morning and afternoon, and Wednesday night.

Second, Rev. Mr. Knox, between New York avenue and H street north, and between 13th and 14th streets west. Preaching Sabbath morning and afternoon, and Wednesday night.

Second, (old school,) Rev. Mr. Eells, corner of 10th street west and E street north, (building known as the "Medical College.") Preaching Sabbath morning and night, and Thursday night.

Third, Rev. Dr. Laurie and Rev. Septimus Tuston, F street north, between 14th and 15th streets west. Preaching Sabbath morning and afternoon.

Fourth, Rev. J. C. Smith, 9th street west, between G and H streets north. Preaching Sabbath morning and night, and Thursday night.

UNITARIAN.

Rev. Matthew Hale, corner of D street north and 6th street west. Preaching Sabbath morning and night.

CARRIAGE FARE OF WASHINGTON.

[EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF THE CORPORATION, RELATING TO HACKNEY CARRIAGES; CABS, OR OTHER VEHICLES, CARRYING PASSENGERS FOR PAY OR HIRE.]

SEC. 12. *And be it enacted*, That, from and after the passage of this act, the following rates of fare or charges for the conveyance of persons from one place to another in the city of Washington, in hackney carriages, cabs, or other vehicles, carrying passengers for pay or hire, between daybreak and eight o'clock, P. M., shall not be exceeded, that is to say :

From the Capitol Square to the Eastern Branch Bridge, (known as the Navy Yard Bridge,) thirty-one cents;

From the Capitol Square to the Eastern Branch Bridge, (known as the Middle Bridge,) thirty-one cents;

From the Capitol Square to the Navy Yard, twenty-five cents;

From the Capitol Square to the south end of New Jersey avenue, twenty-five cents;

From the Capitol Square to Greenleaf's Point, twenty-five cents;

From the Capitol Square to Seventeenth street west, twenty-five cents;

For any distance between the Capitol Square and any of the above-mentioned places, not exceeding one half of the entire distance, twelve and a half cents; but any distance more than one half shall be reckoned as the entire distance;

From the Navy Yard to the Middle Bridge, twenty-five cents;

From the President's Square to Greenleaf's Point, twenty-five cents;

From the President's Square to the Western limits of the city, twenty-five cents;

From the Baltimore Railroad Depot to the National or Indian Queen Hotels, twelve and one half cents;

From the said Depot to the Hotel upon Pennsylvania avenue, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, twenty-five cents;

From the National or Indian Queen Hotels, the City Hall, or any place in the vicinity of those places, to the Steamboat Wharf, twelve and a half cents ;

From the Steamboat Wharf to either of the said places, or places in their vicinity, twelve and a half cents ;

From the National or Indian Queen Hotels, the City Hall, or any place in the vicinity of those places, to any place east of Seventeenth street west, or to any place west of Sixth street east, or to any place south of P street north, or to any place north of K street south, twelve and one half cents ;

For any distance between Greenleaf's Point and the Navy Yard, or between the Navy Yard and the Middle Bridge, or between the President's Square and Greenleaf's Point, or the Western limits of the city, not exceeding one half the entire distance, twelve and a half cents ; but any distance more than one half shall be reckoned as the whole distance: *Provided*, no charge shall be made exceeding twelve and a half cents a mile for any distance above two miles ; and in case of any detention of a hackney carriage beyond five minutes, the driver thereof shall be allowed for the whole hack a sum not exceeding twelve and a half cents for every fifteen minutes. And for the conveyance of persons from any one place to another in the city of Washington not specified above, at the rate of twelve and one half cents a mile. And for all conveyances or detentions later than eight o'clock, P. M., the owners or drivers of hackney carriages may demand and receive at the rate of fifty per centum on the foregoing charges in addition thereto ; and in all the foregoing cases the same charges shall be allowed for a part of a mile as for a whole mile.

SEC. 13. *And be it enacted*, That if any owner or driver of a hackney carriage, cab, or other vehicle, carrying passengers for pay or hire, shall refuse to carry a passenger or passengers at the foregoing rates, or demand or receive any greater sum for the conveyance of persons than the rates by this act established, or shall take up any passengers contrary to the provisions of the fourteenth section of this act, he or they, on conviction, shall forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars for each

and every offence: *Provided, always*, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent any owner or driver of a hackney carriage, cab, or other vehicle, from receiving any voluntary compensation for the conveyance of persons over and above the rates hereby established; but it shall nevertheless be the duty of the owner or driver aforesaid to inform the person offering such extra compensation of the rates fixed by this act; otherwise the said owner or driver shall be deemed guilty of having demanded extra compensation.

SEC. 14. *And be it enacted*, That no driver of a hackney carriage, cab, or other vehicle, carrying passengers for pay or hire, shall when carrying any number of passengers more than two, or when the passengers in the carriage agree to pay for three seats therein, be allowed to take up any other passenger on the way, without permission of the persons in the same, under a penalty of five dollars for each and every offence.

SEC. 15. *And be it enacted*, That, whenever any owner or driver of a hackney carriage, cab, or other vehicle, carrying passengers for pay or hire, shall demand or receive any greater sum for the conveyance of persons who shall not have resided twelve months within the city of Washington than is established by the rates of fare established in this act, or shall refuse to carry such person at the said rates, he shall forfeit and pay double the penalty prescribed by the thirteenth section of this act.

List of Ministers, Consuls, and other diplomatic and commercial agents of the United States in foreign countries, and of the places of their residence; corrected at the Department of State to December 23, 1844.

BRITISH DOMINIONS.

Edward Everett, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, London.

Francis Robert Rives, Secretary of Legation, London.

CONSULS.

England.—Thomas Aspinwall, London; Albert Davy, Leeds; Joel W. White, Liverpool; Francis B. Ogden, Bristol; Robert W. Fox, Falmouth; Thomas Were Fox, Plymouth; Joseph R. Croskey, Cowes, Isle of Wight.

Scotland.—Robert Grieve, Leith, Pt. of Edinburgh; Edward Baxter, Dundee; Thomas McGuire, Glasgow.

Ireland.—Thomas Wilson, Dublin; James Shaw, Belfast; James McHenry, Londonderry; John Murphy, Cork; Michael Kennedy, Galway.

China.—Thomas W. Waldron, Hong Kong.

East Indies.— — — —, Bombay; Joseph Balestier, Singapore; James B. Higginson, Calcutta.

In and near Europe and Africa.—Horatio Sprague, Gibraltar; William W. Andrews, Island of Malta; Isaac Chase, Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope; Robert P. De Silver, Port Louis, Isle of France.

North America.—Israel D. Andrews, St. John's, N. B.; T. B. Livingston, Halifax, Nova Scotia; James Primrose, Picton, Nova Scotia; Charles H. Delavan, Sydney, Nova Scotia.

South America.—Moses Benjamin, Demerara, British Guiana.

Australia.—James H. Williams, Sidney, New South Wales; E. Hathaway, Jr., Hobart Town.

West Indies.—William Tudor Tueker, Bermuda ; Timothy Darling, Nassau, Bahama Islands ; John Arthur, Turk's Island ; Robert Monroe Harrison, Kingston, Jamaica ; William R. Hayes, Barbadoes ; ———, Island of Trinidad.

COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

William Carroll, Island of St. Helena ; Richard S. Higinbotham, Saint Christopher and Antigua.

RUSSIA.

Charles S. Todd, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, St. Petersburg.

John S. Maxwell, Secretary of Legation, St. Petersburg.

CONSULS.

On the Baltic Sea.—Abraham P. Gibson, St. Petersburg ; Alexander Schwartz, Riga ; Edmund Brandt, Archangel.

On the Black Sea.—John Ralli, Odessa.

FRENCH DOMINIONS.

William R. King, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Paris.

J. L. Martin, Secretary of Legation, Paris.

CONSULS.

Robert Walsh, Paris ; Hooper C. Eaton, Lyons ; Thomas Hulme, Sedan.

Ports on the Atlantic.—Reuben G. Beasley, Havre ; Essex R. Livingston, Nantes ; Francis M. Auboyneau, La Rochelle ; John Warren Grigsby, Bordeaux.

Ports on the Mediterranean.—Daniel C. Croxall, Marseilles.

West Indies.—John W. Fisher, Point-à-Pitre, Guadaloupe ; Gabriel G. Fleurot, St. Pierre, Martinique.

French Guiana.—Joseph W. Fabens, Cayenne.

Africa.—Francis Lacrouts, Algiers.

SPANISH DOMINIONS.

Washington Irving, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Madrid.

Jasper H. Livingston, Secretary of Legation, Madrid.

CONSULS.

Maximo de Aguirre, Bilbao ; Alexander Burton, Cadiz ; George Reed, Malaga ; P. Pou, Barcelona ; Obadiah Rich, Port Mahon, Island Minorca.

Cuba.—Robert B. Campbell, Havana ; Thomas M. Rodney, Matanzas ; Samuel McLean, Trinidad-de-Cuba ; James I. Wright, St. Jago de Cuba ; J. B. Lacy, Nuevitas ; Patrick J. Devine, Sagua la Grande ; John Hartman, Baracoa ; ———, Cien Fuegos ; Josiah Raymond, Manzanillo ; Franklin Gage, Cardenas.

Puerto Rico.—James C. Gallaher, Ponce ; O. S. Morse, San Juan, or St. John's ; Gurden Bradley, Mayaguez ; William H. Tracy, Guayama.

Other Spanish Islands.—Joseph Cullen, Teneriffe, (Canary ;) Henry P. Sturgis, Manilla, (Philippine.)

PORTUGUESE DOMINIONS.

Abraham Rencher, Chargé d'Affaires, Lisbon.

CONSULS.

Portugal.—William H. Vesey, Lisbon ; Louis Tinelli, Oporto.

Portuguese Islands.—Charles W. Dabney, Fayal, (Azores ;)

John H. March, Funchal, (Madeira;) Ferdinand Gardner, St. Jago, (Cape Verd.)

BELGIUM.

Thomas G. Clemson, Chargé d'Affaires, Brussels.
Francis J. Grund, consul, Antwerp.

DOMINIONS OF THE NETHERLANDS.

Christopher Hughes, Chargé d'Affaires, Hague.
Holland.—Charles Nichols, consul, Amsterdam; William S. Campbell, consul, Rotterdam.
Colonies of the Netherlands.—William H. Freeman, consul Curaçao, (West India Island;) Owen M. Roberts, consul, Batavia, Java, (East India Island.)

DANISH DOMINIONS.

W. W. Irwin, Chargé d'Affaires, Copenhagen.
Denmark.—Charles F. Ryan, consul, Copenhagen; Edmund L. Rainalds, consul, Elsinour.
West Indies.—David Rogers, consul, Sainte Croix, or Santa Cruz; Isidore Guillet, commercial agent, St. Thomas.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

George W. Lay, Chargé d'Affaires, Stockholm.
Sweden.—Charles D. Arfwedson, consul, Stockholm; C. A. Murray, consul, Gothenburg.
Norway.—Helmich Janson, consul, Bergen.

PRUSSIA.

Henry Wheaton, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Berlin.
Theodore S. Fay, Secretary of Legation, Berlin.

— —, consul, for the Prussian Provinces of the Rhine ;
Frederick Schillow, consul, Stettin.

AUSTRIA.

Daniel Jenifer, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Vienna.

John R. Clay, Secretary of Legation, Vienna.

J. G. Schwartz, consul, Vienna ; George Moore, consul, Trieste ; Albert Dabadie, consul, Venice.

SAXONY.

George Mohr, consul, Dresden ; John G. Flugel, consul, Leipsick.

BAVARIA.

— —, consul.

WURTEMBERG.

Frederick List, consul, Stuttgart.

HANOVER, GRAND DUCHY OF HESSE, AND GRAND DUCHY OF HESSE DARMSTADT.

Charles Graebe, consul, Cassel.

BADEN.

George F. Gerding, consul, Mannheim.

HANSEATIC OR FREE CITIES.

John Cuthbert, consul, Hamburg ; A. D. Mann, consul, Bremen ; Ernest Schwendler, consul, Frankfort on the Main.

SWITZERLAND.

Seth T. Otis, consul, Basil or Basle ; Henry Mahler, Zurich.

SARDINIAN STATES.

Robert Wickliffe, Jr., Chargé d'Affaires, Turin.

C. Edwards Lester, consul, Genoa ; Victor A. Sasserno, consul, Nice.

TUSCANY.

J. A. Binda, consul, Leghorn ; Edward Gamage, consul, Florence.

PONTIFICAL STATES.

George W. Greene, consul, Rome ; Henry J. Brent, consul, Ravenna ; James E. Freeman, consul, Ancona.

KINGDOM OF THE TWO SICILIES.

William Boulware, Chargé d'Affaires, Naples.

Alexander Hammett, consul, Naples ; John M. Marston, consul, Palermo, Sicily ; John L. Payson, consul, Messina, Sicily.

TURKISH DOMINIONS.

Dabney S. Carr, Minister Resident, Constantinople.

John P. Brown, Drogaman, Constantinople.

George A. Porter, consul, Constantinople ; David W. Offley, consul, Smyrna ; Jasper Chasseaud, consul, Beirout, Damascus, and Saïd.

UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PASHA OF EGYPT.

Alexander Tod, consul, Alexandria, Egypt.

GREECE.

Gregory A. Perdicaris, consul, Athens.

BARBARY STATES.

John F. Mulloony, consul, Tangiers, Morocco; J. Howard Payne, consul, Tunis, Tunis; Daniel S. Macauley, consul, Tripoli, Tripoli.

DOMINIONS OF THE IMAUM OF MUSCAT.

Syed Ben Calfaun, consul, Muscat; Richard P. Waters, consul, Island of Zanzibar, (near the east coast of Africa.)

CHINA.

Caleb Cushing, Commissioner.

Daniel Fletcher Webster, Secretary.

Paul S. Forbes, consul, Canton; Robert L. McIntosh, consul, Fuchowfou.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

George Brown, Commissioner, Honolulu.

Peter A. Brinsmade, consul, Oahu.

NAVIGATORS' ISLANDS.

John C. Williams, consul, Apia.

SOCIETY ISLANDS.

Samuel R. Blackler, consul, Tahiti.

NEW ZEALAND.

John B. Williams, consul, Bay of Islands.

FEEJEE ISLANDS.

John B. Williams, commercial agent.

HAYTI OR SAN DOMINGO.

Joseph C. Luther, Port au Prince; Richmond Loring, Aux Cayes; George F. Usher, Cape Haytien; commercial agents.

REPUBLIC OF TEXAS.

Andrew J. Donelson, Chargé d'Affaires.

Morgan L. Smith, consul, Velasco; Duff Green, consul, Galveston; Stewart Newell, consul, Sabine; W. W. Smith, consul, Matagorda.

MEXICAN REPUBLIC.

Wilson Shannon, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Mexico.

Benjamin E. Green, Secretary of Legation, Mexico.

CONSULS.

John Black, Mexico; Manuel Alvarez, Sante Fé.

On the Atlantic side.—Franklin Chase, Tampico or Santa Anna de Tamaulipas; J. P. Schatzell, Matamoras; F. M. Diamond, Vera Cruz and Alvarado; Edward Porter, Tabasco; Eneas McFaul, Laguna, Carmen Island; John F. McGregor, Campeaché; Pedro de Rigil y Estrada, Merida and Sisal.

On the Pacific side.—Thomas O. Larkin, Monterey; John Parrott, Mazatlan; José Maria Castanos, San Blas; ———, San Francisco, California; John A. Robinson, Guaymas.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Stephen H. Weems, consul, Guatemala; A. Follin, consul, Omoa and Truxillo; ———, consul, Granada, Nicaragua.

NEW GRENADA.

William M. Blackford, Chargé d'Affaires, Bogota.

On the Atlantic side.—Samuel H. Kneass, consul, Carthagena; Thomas W. Robeson, consul, Santa Martha; ———, consul, Chagres.

On the Pacific side.—Jeremiah A. Townsend, consul, Panama.

VENEZUELA.

Vespasian Ellis, Chargé d'Affaires, Caraccas.

Joseph C. C. Ellis, consul, Maracaibo; ———, consul, Puerto Cabello; John P. Adams, consul, Laguayra.

EQUATOR.

Seth Sweetser, consul, Guayaquil.

BRAZIL.

Henry A. Wise, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Rio de Janeiro.

R. M. Walsh, Secretary of Legation, Rio de Janeiro.

CONSULS.

Charles B. Allen, Maranhão Island; Charles J. Smith, Para; G. T. Snow, Pernambuco; George W. Gordon, Rio de Janeiro; George Black, Santos; Lemuel Wells, St. Catherine's Island; John C. Pedrick, Rio Grande; Alexander H. Tyler, Bahia de San Salvador.

URUGUAY OR CISPLATINE REPUBLIC.

Robert M. Hamilton, consul, Montevideo.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC OR BUENOS AYRES.

William Brent, Jr., Chargé d'Affaires.

Joseph Graham, consul, Buenos Ayres,

CHILE.

William Crump, Chargé d'Affaires, Sant-Iago.

Eben Ritchie Dorr, consul, Valparaiso ; Paul H. Delano, consul, Talcahuano ; Samuel F. Haviland, consul, Coquimbo.

PERU.

John A. Bryan, Chargé d'Affaires, Lima.

Stanhope Prevost, consul, Lima ; Alexander Ruden, Jr., consul, Paita.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, 28TH CONGRESS, 2D SESSION.

On Foreign Relations.—Messrs. Archer, Berrien, Buchanan, Morehead, Choate.

On Finance.—Messrs. Evans, Crittenden, McDuffie, Huntington, Woodbury.

On Commerce.—Messrs. Huntington, Barrow, Woodbridge, Haywood, Foster, of New York.

On Manufactures.—Messrs. Simmons, Archer, Miller, Buchanan, Upham.

On Agriculture.—Messrs. Upham, Batos, Sturgeon, Semple, Atchison.

On Military Affairs.—Messrs. Crittenden, Benton, Barrow, Foster of Tennessee, Ashley.

On the Militia.—Messrs. Barrow, Ashley, Semple, Fairfield, Atchison.

On Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Bayard, Pearce, Huger, Johnson, Dickinson.

On Public Lands.—Messrs. Woodbridge, Phelps, Walker, Jarnagin, Morehead.

On Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Henderson, Breese, Pearce, Tappan, Colquitt.

On Indian Affairs.—Messrs. White, Johnson, Sevier, Phelps, Benton.

On Claims.—Messrs. Foster, of Tennessee, Dayton, Woodbury, Phelps, Haywood.

On Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Jarnagin, Clayton, Francis, Colquitt, Hannegan.

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Berrien, Clayton, Dayton, Huger, Walker.

On the Post Office and Post Roads.—Messrs. Merrick, Simmons, Jarnagin, Niles, Atchison.

On Roads and Canals.—Messrs. Porter, White, Lewis, Breese, Sturgeon.

On Pensions.—Messrs. Bates, Sevier, Atherton, Foster, of New York, Evans.

On the District of Columbia.—Messrs. Miller, Bayard, Woodbury, Merrick, Semple.

On Patents and the Patent Office.—Messrs. Phelps, Porter, Bates, Sturgeon, Atherton.

On Retrenchment.—Messrs. Morehead, Lewis, Miller, Huntington, Fairfield.

On Territories.—Messrs. Bagby, Evans, McDuffie, Clayton, Francis.

On Public Buildings.—Messrs. Dayton, Breese, Bagby.

To audit and control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.—Messrs. Tappan, White, Porter.

On Printing.—Messrs. Simmons, Fairfield, Upham.

On Engrossed Bills.—Messrs. Francis, Bagby, Atherton.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES, 28TH CONGRESS, 2D SESSION.

On Elections.—Messrs. Elmer, Chapman, of Va., Newton, Hamlin, of Me., Ellis, Douglass, Davis, of Ky., Schenck, Aaron V. Brown, of Tenn.—Room No. 32, 4th story centre.

On Ways and Means.—Messrs. McKay, Dromgoole, Joseph R. Ingersoll, Weller, Chappell, Barnard, Norris, Rathbun, Davis, of Ky.—*Room 2d story centre.*

On Claims.—Messrs. Vance, Thomas Smith, of Indiana, Green, of Ky., Andrew Johnson, of Tenn., Bowlin, Thomasson, Strong, Cary, of Me., Ramsey.—*Room No. 50, south wing.*

On Commerce.—Messrs. Holmes, Dunlap, Phoenix, King, of N. Y., Williams, Kennedy, of Md., Labranche, McClelland, Morris, of Penn.—*Room No. 40, 2d story centre.*

On Public Lands.—Messrs. Davis, of Ind., Boyd, Hunt, of N. Y., Hubard, Houston, Clingman, Jameson, McClernand, Paterson.—*Room No. 30, 4th story centre.*

On the Post Office and Post Roads.—Messrs. Hopkins, Kennedy, of Ind., Grinnell, Stiles, Hardin, Dana, Reid, Relfe, Jenks.—*Room No. 42, 2d story centre.*

On the District of Columbia.—Messrs. Stetson, Hale, Jones, Stewart, of Pa., Stephens, McCauslen, Chilton, Bower, Cousin.—*Room No. 49, 1st story centre.*

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Saunders, French, Dillingham, Burt, Vinton, Pettit, Summers, Douglass, Brodhead.—*Room No. 77, south wing.*

On Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Davis, of N. Y., Lucas, King, of Mass., Stone, of Ky., Smith, of Ill., Dickey, White, of Me., Senter, Preston.—*Room No. 41, 2d story centre.*

On Public Expenditures.—Messrs. Clinton, Mathews, Wright, of N. J., Fuller, Purdy, Grider, Sykes, Johnson, of Ohio, Yost.—*Room No. 80, 1st story centre.*

On Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Slidell, Catlin, Dellet, Brown, Cary, of N. Y., Potter, of R. I., Yancey, Severance, Rogers.—*Room No. 39, 2d story centre.*

On Manufactures.—Messrs. Adams, Collamer, Woodward, Hudson, Lumpkin, Darragh, Hale, Mosely, Cranston.—*Room No. 28, 4th story centre.*

On Agriculture.—Messrs. Deberry, Farlee, St. John, Brown, of Pa., Green, of N. Y., Hays, Henley, Florence, Dickey.—*Room No. 31, 4th story centre.*

On Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Cave Johnson, of Tenn., Thomp-

son, Foot, Bidlack, Hunt, of Mich., Baker, Benton, Hughes, Vanmeter.—*Room No. 59, south wing.*

On Military Affairs.—Messrs. Haralson, Coles, Irvin, Black, of S. C., McConnell, Clinch, McDowell, Seymour, of Ct., Fish.—*Room No. 69, south wing.*

On the Militia.—Messrs. Dean, Tibbatts, Moseley, Bower, Hubbard, Foot, Hays, Lyon, Hamlin, of Ohio.

On Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Parmenter, Murphy, Barringer, Chapman, of Ala., Simpson, Peyton, Stewart, of Ct., Atkinson, Marsh.—*Room No. 64, south wing.*

On Foreign Affairs.—Messrs. Charles J. Ingersoll, of Pa., Rhett, White, of Ky., Dawson, Hammett, Sample, Baily, Winthrop, Ellis.—*Room No. 29, fourth story centre.*

On the Territories.—Messrs. Aaron V. Brown, of Tenn., Duncan, Goggin, Daniel, Payne, Tyler, Wentworth, Black, of Ga., Pollock.—*Room No. 47, 4th story centre.*

On Revolutionary Pensions.—Messrs. Seymour, of N. Y., Wright, of Ind., Milton Brown, of Tenn., Hoge, Robinson, Potter, of Ohio, Giddings, Herrick, Severance.—*Room No. 43, 2d story centre.*

On Invalid Pensions.—Messrs. Brinkerhoff, Russell, Ashe, Morris, of Ohio, Tibbatts, Smith, of N. Y., Nes, Cullom, Spence.—*Room No 63, south wing.*

On Roads and Canals.—Messrs. Owen, Steenrod, Carroll, Reding, Ficklin, Newton, Leonard, Roberts, Wethered.—*Room No. 34, 4th story centre.*

On Potents.—Messrs. Henley, Rockwell, Black, of Pa., Russell, Rodney.

On Public Buildings and Grounds.—Messrs. Pratt, Foster, Abbott, Jones, Carpenter.

On Revisal and Unfinished Business.—Messrs. Kirkpatrick, Caleb B. Smith, of Ind., Hubbell, Buffington, Morse, of La.—*Room No. 70, south wing.*

On Accounts.—Messrs. Taylor, Hungerford, Rodney, Stone, of Ohio, Preston.—*Room No. 63, south wing.*

On Mileoge.—Messrs. Cobb, Wheaton, Johnson, of Ohio, Ritter, Morse, of Me.

On Engraving.—Messrs. Simons, Wheaton, Spence.

On Expenditures in the State Department.—Messrs. Rogers, Blackwell, Smith, of Pa., Green, of Ky., Wright, of N. J.—Room No. 80, 1st story centre.

On Expenditures in the Treasury Department.—Messrs. Caldwell, Yost, Tilden, Anderson, Ashe.

On Expenditures in the War Department.—Messrs. McIlvaine, Kennedy, of Ind., Arrington, Grider, Andrew Johnson, of Tenn.—Room No. 45, 1st story centre.

On Expenditures in the Navy Department.—Messrs. Dana, Kirkpatrick, Vanmeter, Buffington, Senter.

On Expenditures in the Post Office Department.—Messrs. Harper, Reid, Thomas Smith, of Ind., Brown, of Pa., Nes.—Room No. 42, 2d story centre.

On Expenditures on the Public Buildings.—Messrs. King, of Mass., Dawson, Taylor, Hunt, of N. Y., Ramsey.

LIST OF DIPLOMATIC AGENTS ACCREDITED TO THIS GOVERNMENT, CORRECTED TO OCTOBER, 1845.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Right Honorable Richard Pakenham, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, northwest corner of President's Square.

Mr. Bidwell, Secretary, resides with the Minister.

RUSSIA.

M. Alexandre de Bodisco, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Georgetown.

M. Edouard de Stoeckl, Secretary, at Mrs. Ulrick's, 15th street.

SPAIN.

Don A. Calderon de la Barca, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, corner of 21st and F streets.

Chev. de Bourman, Secretary.

Mr. Liguez y Bardaxi, Attaché.

THE ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

The Brigadier General Don Carlos Maria de Alvear, Minister Plenipotentiary and Extraordinary.

Don Emilio d'Alvear, Secretary of Legation.

FRANCE.

M. Alphonse Pageot, Minister Plenipotentiary *ad interim*, Pennsylvania avenue, near Georgetown.

M. A. Sampaio, Secretary.

PRUSSIA.

Baron Von Gerolt, Minister Resident, corner 15th & G sts.

PORTUGAL.

The Commander J. C. De Figanière e Morão, Minister Resident, Georgetown Heights.

F. de Menezes de Brito do Rio, Attaché, Georgetown Heights.

BRAZIL.

The Chevalier Gaspar José de Lisboa, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, corner of 18th and K streets.

M. de Pereira, Attaché.

THE NETHERLANDS.

The Chevalier F. M. W. Testa, Chargé d'Affaires, Galabrun's.

BELGIUM.

M. Charles Serruys, Chargé d'Affaires, Capitol Hill.
 —————, Secretary of Legation.

SWEDEN.

Chevalier Gustavus de Nordin, Chargé d'Affaires.

SARDINIA.

Count de Montalto, Chargé d'Affaires.

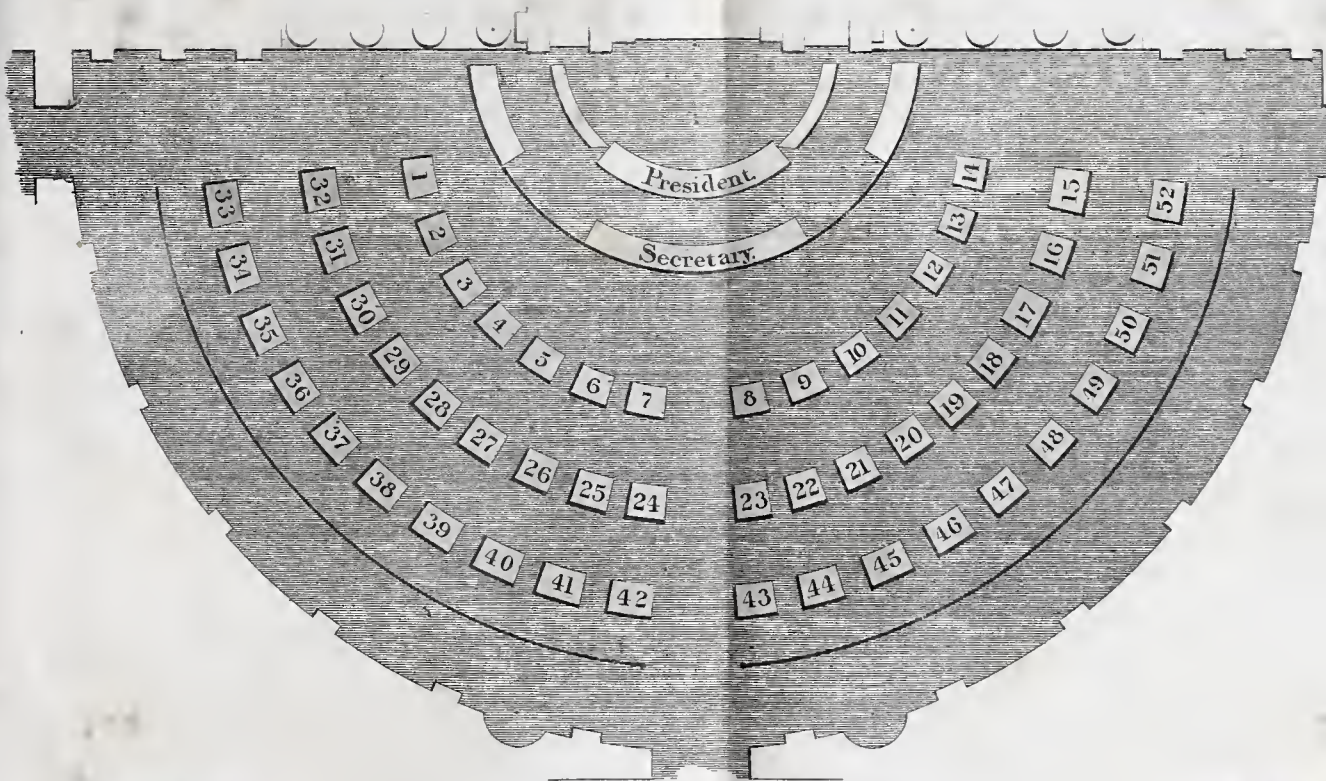
AUSTRIA.

Chevalier Hülsemann, Chargé d'Affaires.

—————

Alphabetical List of Senators, 28th Congress, 2d session, with their States, their residences in Washington, and seats in the Senate Chamber. (The numbers refer to the Diagram, and those gentlemen to whose names asterisks are affixed have their families, or a part of them, in the city.)

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| 34. William Allen, | Ohio. Mr. Whitney's, Capitol Hill. |
| 50. William S. Archer, | Va. Miss Gurley's, C street, |
| 24. Chester Ashley, | Ark. Coleman's Hotel. |
| 32. David R. Atehinson, | Mo. Brown's Hotel. |
| 33. *Charles G. Atherton, | N. H. Mrs. Peyton's, Pa. av. cor. 4½ st |
| 37. Arthur P. Bagby, | Ala. Georgetown Heights. |
| 52. *Alexander Barrow, | La. Mrs. Potter's, Pa. av. bet. 3
and 4½ st. |



FLOOR OF THE SENATE.
F. H. A. Lithog.



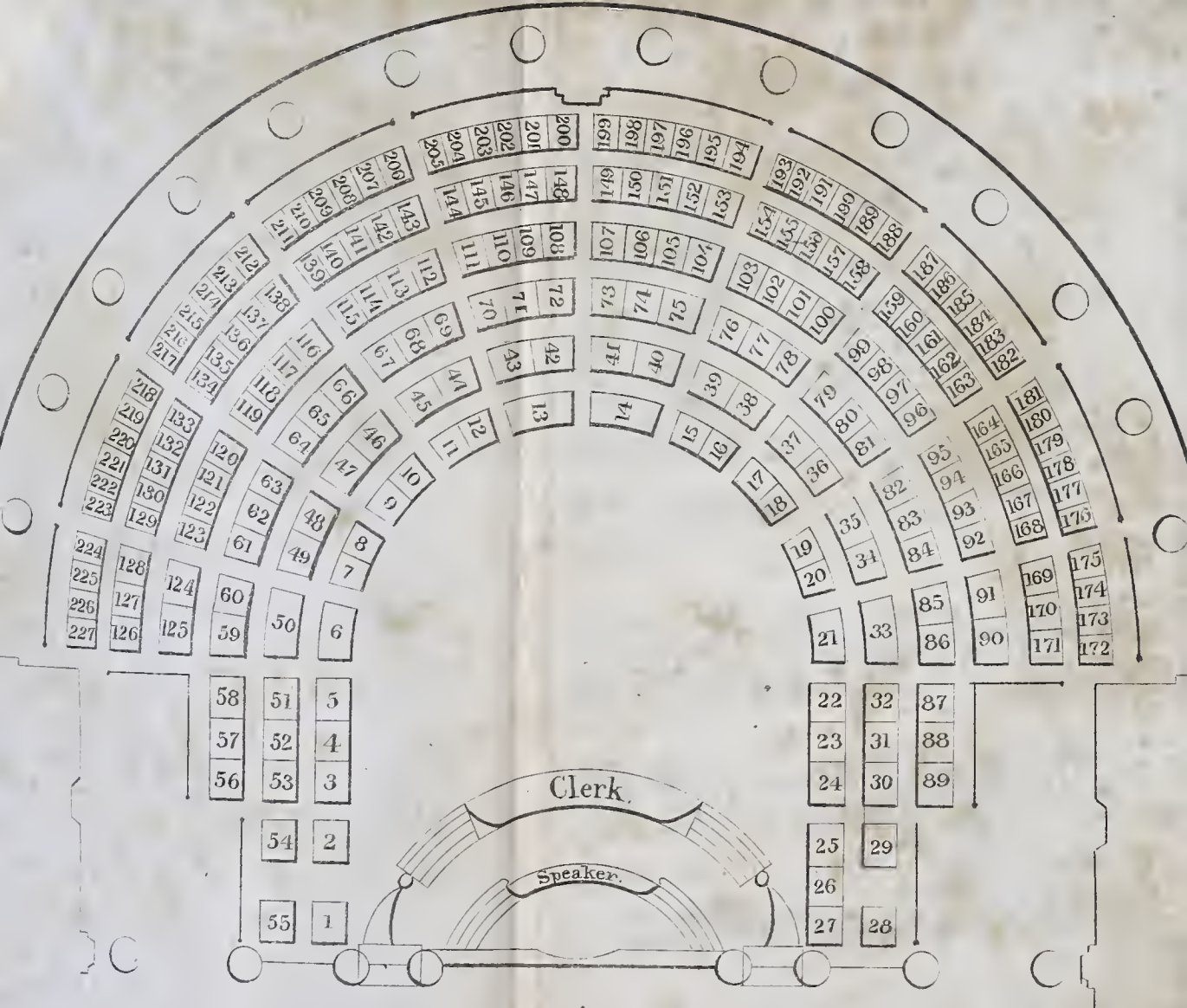
12. Isaac C. Bates, Mass. Mrs. Whitwell's, Capitol Hill.
 44. *Richard H. Bayard, Del. Mrs. Hewitt's, 3d st.
 36. *Thomas H. Benton, Mo. C street, near 4½, private.
 17. John M. Berrien, Ga. Miss Gurley's, C st.
 26. Sidney Breese, Ill. Mr. Scrivener's, Capitol Hill.
 47. James Buchanan, Pa. Mrs. King's, F st., bet. 13 & 14.
 40. Rufus Choate, Mass. Dr. Sewall's, cor. C & 4½ st.
 19. Thomas Clayton, Del. James Young's, Capitol Hill.
 30. *Walter T. Colquit, Ga. Mrs. Fletcher's, C st.
 51. *John J. Crittenden, Ky. Mrs. Potter's, Pa. av. bet. 3 & 4½ streets.
 16. William L. Dayton, N. J. Mrs. Whitwell's, Capitol Hill.
 2. D. S. Dickinson, N. Y. Mrs. Hamilton's, Pa. av. bet. 3 and 4½ streets.
 18. *George Evans, Me. Mrs. Whitwell's, Capitol Hill.
 29. John Fairfield, Me. Mrs. Scott's, Pa. av. bet. 3 and 4½ streets.
 15. Ephraim H. Foster, Tenn. Mrs. Johnson's, Pa. av. bet. 4½ and 6th streets.
 5. *Henry A. Foster, N. Y. Mrs. Hamilton's, Pa. av. bet. 3d and 4½ streets.
 13. *John B. Francis, R. I. Mrs. Ulrick's, 15th st. op. State Department.
 31. *Edward A. Hannegan, Ind. Mrs. Masi's, cor. Pa. av. & 4½ st.
 7. Wm. H. Haywood, N. C. Brown's Hotel.
 43. *John Henderson, Miss. Miss Shonnard's, Pa. av. bet. 3 and 4½ streets.
 6. David E. Huger, S. C. Mr. Clement's, Capitol Hill.
 48. Jabez W. Huntington, Ct. Coleman's Hotel.
 11. Spencer Jarnagin, Tenn. Mrs. Mount's, Capitol Hill.
 9. Henry Johnson, La. Mrs. Mount's, Capitol Hill.
 1. Dixon H. Lewis, Ala.
 27. Geo. McDuffie, S. C. Mr. Clement's, do.
 Willie P. Mangum,
 President pro. tem. N. C. Mrs. Laurie's, Missouri av.
 23. *William D. Merrick, Md. Miss Janney's, Pa. av. op. Centre Market.
 45. Jacob W. Miller, N. J. Mrs. Whitwell's, Capitol Hill.

49. James T. Morehead, Ky. Mrs. Scott's, Missouri av.
 3. *John M. Niles, Ct. Mrs. Scott's, Pa. av. bet. 3
 and 4½ streets.
 10. *James A. Pearce, Md. Mrs. Hewitt's, 3d street.
 21. Samuel S. Phelps, Vt. Mrs. Buck's, Pa. av. near 4½.
 22. Augustus S. Porter, Mich. Do. do.
 8. *William C. Rives, Va. Mrs. Ulrick's, 15th st., op.
 State Department.
 4. James Semple, Ill. Mrs. Mount's, Capitol Hill.
 28. Ambrose H. Sevier, Ark. Brown's Hotel.
 25. James F. Simmons, R. I. Mrs. Scott's, Missouri av.
 42. Daniel Sturgeon, Pa. Mrs. Adams', op. Brown's.
 35. Benjamin Tappan, Ohio Mr. Whitney's, Capitol Hill.
 46. *William Upham, Vt. Mrs. Peyton's, Pa. av. cor. 4½ st.
 39. *Robert J. Walker, Miss. Near Seven Buildings, private.
 20. *Albert S. White, Ind. Mrs. Potter's, Pa. av. bet. 3
 and 4½ streets.
 41. William Woodbridge, Mich. Mrs. Scott's, Missouri av.
 38. *Levi Woodbury, N. H. Brown's Hotel.
-

*Alphabetical List of Representatives, 28th Congress,
 2d session, with their States, their residences in Wash-
 ington, and seats in the Hall of Representatives.
 (The numbers and asterisks have same reference as
 in Senate list.)*

203. Amos Abbott, Mass. Mr. Hyatt's, op. Brown's.
 50. *John Quincy Adams, Mass. F, bet. 13th and 14th sts.
 31. J. H. Anderson, N. Y. Exchange Hotel, C street.
 205. A. H. Arrington, N. C. Mrs. Hewitt's, 3d, bet. Pa.
 av. and C street.
 21. John B. Ashe, Tenn. Mrs. Potter's, Pa. av. bet. 3
 and 4½ streets.
 154. *Archibald Atkinson, Va. A. V. Hill's, Capitol Hill.
 166. Thomas H. Baily, Va. Mrs. Tully Wise's, F near 11th:





210. Osmyn Baker, Mass. Mrs. Carter's, Capitol Hill.
 219. D. M. Barringer, N. C. Dr. Mayo's, B bet. 2 & 3 sts.
 48. *D. D. Barnard, N. Y. Galabrun's Hotel.
 158. James E. Belser, Ala. Coleman's Hotel.
 168. Charles S. Benton, N. Y. Mrs. Hamilton's, Pa. av. bet. 4½ and 6th sts.
 42. Benjamin A. Bidlack, Pa. Mrs. Adams's, op. Brown's.
 79. Edward J. Black, Ga. Mrs. Pierce's, Mo. av. cor. 4½
 88. James Black, Pa. Mrs. Adams's, op. Brown's.
 57. James A. Black, S. C. Mrs. Robinson's, Capitol Hill.
 105. J. W. Blackwell, Tenn. Brown's Hotel.
 98. *Gustavus M. Bower, Mo. Coleman's Hotel.
 97. *James M. Bowlin, Mo. Brown's Hotel.
 55. Linn Boyd, Ky. Hepburn's, Mo. av. cor. 4½ st.
 197. Francis Brengle, Md. Exchange Hotel.
 107. Jacob Brinkerhoff, Ohio. Mrs. Brawner's, Pa. av.
 51. Richard Brodhead, Pa. Mrs. Adams's, op. Brown's.
 37. Aaron V. Brown, Tenn. Brown's Hotel.
 123. Milton Brown, Tenn. Mr. Follansbee's, Cap. Hill.
 92. William J. Brown, Ia. United States Hotel.
 69. Jeremiah Brown, Pa. Mrs. Sprigg's, Capitol Hill.
 67. Joseph Buffington, Pa. Brown's Hotel.
 11. Edinund Burke, N. H. Mrs. Owner's, Capitol Hill.
 85. *Armstead Burt, S. C. United States Hotel.
 54. George A. Caldwell, Ky. Miss McCubbin's, Louisiana av. bet. 4½ and 6 sts.
 46. *John Campbell, S. C. H. V. Hill's, Capitol Hill.
 174. Levi D. Carpenter, N. Y. Mrs. Hamilton's, Pa. av. bet 4½ and 6th streets.
 28. *Jeremiah E. Cary, N. Y. Mr. Cudlipp's, Pa. av. bet. 3 and 4½ streets.
 171. Shepherd Cary, Me. Coleman's Hotel.
 127. Charles H. Carroll, N. Y. Mr. W. T. Carroll's, cor. F and 18th streets.
 63. George S. Catlin, Ct. Fuller's Hotel.
 198. John M. S. Causin, Md. Mrs. Potter's, Pa. av. bet. 3 and 4½ streets.

207. *Reuben Chapman, Ala. Mrs. Hewitt's, 3d st. bet. Pa.
av. and C street.
101. Augustus A. Chapman, Va. Mrs. McDaniel's, cor. Pa av.
and $4\frac{1}{2}$ street.
157. *Absalom H. Chappell, Ga. Mrs. Owner's, Capitol Hill.
124. Samuel Chilton, Va. Mrs. Potter's, Pa. av. bet. 3
and $4\frac{1}{2}$ street.
128. Duncan L. Clinch, Ga. Mr. Julian's, Pa. av. bet. 17th
and 18th streets.
115. Thomas L. Clingman, N. C. Miss Polk's, Pa. av. bet. 3 &
 $4\frac{1}{2}$ streets.
36. *James G. Clinton, N. Y. Mrs. Owner's, Capitol Hill.
94. *Howell Cobb, Ga. Mrs. Rumney's, Capitol Hill.
38. *Walter Coles, Va. Mr. Cudlipp's, Pa. av. bet. 3
and $4\frac{1}{2}$ sts.
146. Jacob Collamer, Vt. Mr. Scrivener's, Capitol Hill.
122. Henry Y. Cranston, R. I. Mrs. Carter's, Capitol Hill.
19. Edward Cross, Ark. H. V. Hill's, Capitol Hill.
103. Alvan Cullom, Tenn. Do. do.
116. Amasa Dana, N. Y. Exchange Hotel, C street.
191. John R. J. Daniel, N. C. Mrs. Owner's, Capitol Hill.
185. *Cornelius Darragh, Pa. Coleman's Hotel.
220. Garrett Davis, Ky. Mr. Choate's, 3d st. bet. Pa.
av. and C street.
34. Richard D. Davis, N. Y. Coleman's Hotel.
77. John W. Davis, Ia. Mr. L. Harbaugh's, 7th bet.
D and E streets.
- *John B. Dawson, La. Mrs. Hewitt's, 3d, bet. Pa.
av. and C street.
112. Ezra Dean, Ohio. Mrs. Brawner's, Pa. av. bet.
2d and 3d streets.
216. Edmund Deberry, N. C. Mrs. Adams's, op. Brown's.
9. *James Dellet, Ala. Mrs. Potter's, Pa. av. bet. 3
and $4\frac{1}{2}$ streets.
59. John Dickey, Pa. Mrs. Sprigg's, Capitol Hill.
222. David W. Dickinson, Tenn.
155. Paul Dillingham, jr., Vt. Mrs. Brawner's, Pa. av., bet.
2d and 3d streets.

45. Stephen A. Douglass, Ill. Mrs. McDaniel's, cor. Pa. av. and $4\frac{1}{2}$ street.
44. George C. Dromgoole, Va. Mr. Waller's, Capitol Hill.
199. *Alexander Duncan, Ohio. Mrs. Whitney's Capitol Hill.
169. Robert P. Dunlap, Me. Mrs. Brawner's, Pa. av. bet. 2d and 3d streets.
- *Chesselden Ellis, N.Y. Mrs. McDaniel's, cor. Pa. av. and $4\frac{1}{2}$ st.
4. Lucius Q. C. Elmer, N. J. Mrs. Hamilton's, Pa. av. bet. $4\frac{1}{2}$ and 6th st.
126. Isaac G. Farlee, N. J. Do. do.
3. Orlando B. Ficklin, Ill. Mrs. Owner's Capitol Hill.
61. *Hamilton Fish, N. Y. Galabrun's Hotel.
132. Elias Florence, Ohio. Mrs. Galvin's, C, bet. 3d and $4\frac{1}{2}$ streets.
140. *Solomon Foot, Vt. Mrs. Peyton's, cor. Pa. av. & $4\frac{1}{2}$ st.
114. Henry D. Foster, Pa. Brown's Hotel.
53. Richard French, Ky. Hepburn's, cor. $4\frac{1}{2}$ st. & Mo. av.
186. *George Fuller, Pa. Mrs. Adams's, op. Brown's.
58. Joshua R. Giddings, Ohio. Mrs. Sprigg's, Cap. Hill.
161. William L. Goggin, Va. Mrs. Galvin's, C, bet. 3d and $4\frac{1}{2}$ st.
- *Willis Green, Ky. Mrs. Potter's, Pa. av. bet. 3d and $4\frac{1}{2}$ st.
200. Byram Green, N.Y. Mr. Williams's, Mo. av. bet. $4\frac{1}{2}$ and 6th st.
14. Joseph Grinnell, Mass. Mrs. Whitwell's, Cap. Hill.
130. Henry Grider, Ky. Mr. Follansbee's, do.
95. John P. Hale, N. H. Mrs. Peyton's, cor. Pa. av. and $4\frac{1}{2}$ st.
75. Hannibal Hamlin, Me. Mrs. Brawner's, Pa. av. bet. 2d and 3d st.
172. *Edward S. Hamlin, Ohio. Mrs. Sprigg's, Capitol Hill.
21. *Wm. H. Hammett, Miss. Coleman's Hotel.
15. Hugh A. Haralson, Ga. Mrs. Fletcher's, C. near cor. $4\frac{1}{2}$ street.

121. John J. Hardin, Ill. Mr. Scrivener's, Capitol Hill.
 139. Alexander Harper, Ohio. Mrs. Galvin's, C, bet. 3d and 4½ streets.
 71. Samuel Hays, Pa. Mrs. Van Coble's, 4½ st. bet. Ind. av. and C st.
 138. Thomas J. Henley, Ia. Mrs. Ballard's, Capitol Hill.
 170. Joshua Herrick, Me. Mrs. Brawner's, Pa. av. bet. 2d and 3d sts.
 18. Isaac E. Holmes, S. C. B street, south Capitol Hill.
 93. Joseph P. Hoge, Ill. Brown's Hotel.
 74. *George W. Hopkins, Va. Mrs. McDaniel's, cor. Pa. av. and 4½ st.
 90. George S. Houston, Ala. Dr. Fenoirs' 4½ st. bet. Pa. and Missouri av.
 102. Edmund W. Hubbard, Va. Mrs. Hewitt's, 3d, bet. Pa. and 4½ street.
 35. William S. Hubbell, N.Y. Miss. Gurley's, C st., next to Exchange Hotel.
 118. Charles Hudson, Mass. Mr. Hyatt's, op. Brown's Hotel.
 80. *James M. Hughes, Mo. Mr. Masi's, cor. Pa. av. and 4½ st.
 159. *Orville Hungerford, N.Y. Mrs. Hamilton's, Pa. av. bet. 4½ and 6th sts.
 136. *Washington Hunt, N.Y. Coleman's Hotel.
 160. James B. Hunt, Mich. Mrs. Hamilton's, Pa. av. bet. 4½ and 6th.
 65. Charles J. Ingersoll, Pa. Mrs. Bihler's, F, nr. 14th st.
 83. Joseph R. Ingersoll, Pa. Mr. Markoe's, Gadsby's Row.
 213. James Irvin, Pa. Mrs. Sprigg's, Capitol Hill.
 99. John Jameson, Mo. Hepburn's, cor. 4½ st. and Missouri av.
 8. Michael H. Jenks, Pa. Mrs. Sprigg's, Capitol Hill.
 16. *Cave Johnson, Tenn. Mrs. Rumney's, Cap. Hill.
 5. Perley B. Johnson, Ohio. Mrs. Sprigg's, Capitol Hill.
 104. Andrew Johnson, Tenn. Mrs. Ballard's, Capitol Hill.
 100. George W. Jones, Tenn. Brown's Hotel.

- John W. Jones, speaker, Va. Mrs. McDaniel's, cor. Pa.
av. and 4½ street.
84. Andrew Kennedy, Ia. Mrs. Ballard's, Capitol Hill.
201. John P. Kennedy, Md. Mrs. Whitwell's, Capitol Hill.
30. Preston King, N.Y. Mrs. Scott's, Pa. av. bet. 3d
and 4½ sts.
117. *Daniel P. King, Mass. Mr. Hyatt's, opp. Brown's.
125. *Littleton Kirkpatrick, N. J. Fuller's Hotel.
26. Alcee Labranche, La. Mrs. Robinson's, Cap. Hill.
33. Moses G. Leonard, N.Y. Mr. Cudlipp's, Pa. av. bet.
3d and 4½ sts.
144. William Lucas, Va. Mrs. McDaniel's, cor. Pa.
av. and 4½ st.
182. *John H. Lumpkin, Ga. Mrs. Rumney's, Cap. Hill.
149. Lucius Lyon, Mich. Mrs. Hamilton's, Pa. av.
bet. 4½ and 6th sts.
153. Wm. C. McCauslen, Ohio. Mr. Williams', Mo. av. bet.
4½ and 6th sts.
76. William B. Maclay, N.Y. Fuller's Hotel.
137. Robert McClelland, Mich. Mrs. Hamilton's, Pa. av.
bet. 4½ and 6th sts.
108. *John A. McClernand, Ill. Brown's Hotel.
73. Felix G. McConnell, Ala.
106. Joseph J. McDowell, Ohio. Exchange Hotel, C st.
7. Abraham R. McIlvaine, Pa. Mrs. Sprigg's, Capitol Hill.
192. James J. McKay, N.C. Mrs. Owner's, do.
142. *George P. Marsh, Vt. Mrs. Voorhees, 17th st. north
of War Department.
148. *James Mathews, Ohio. Mr. Williams', Mo. av. bet.
4½ and 6th st.
68. E. Joy Morris, Pa. Dr. Mayo's, B, bet. 2d and
3d sts.
194. Joseph Morris, Ohio. Mr. Williams', Mo. av. bet.
4½ and 6th sts.
214. Freeman H. Morse, Me. Mrs. Buck's, Pa. av. near
4½ st.
24. *Isaac E. Morse, La. Mrs. Hewitt's, 3d, bet. Pa.
av. and C sts.

64. William A. Mosely, N.Y. Miss' Polk's, Pa. av. bet. 3d and 4½ sts.
39. Henry C. Murphy, N.Y. Mrs. Scott's, Pa. av. bet. 3d and 4½ sts.
141. Henry Nes, Pa. Mr. Wallace's, Pa. av. bet. 1st and 2d sts.
145. Willoughby Newton, Va. Mrs. Potter's, Pa. av. bet. 3d and 4½ sts.
163. Moses Norris, jr., N. H. Mrs. Owner's, Capitol Hill.
91. Robert Dale Owen, Ia. Duvall's Rooms, 4½ bet. Pa. and Mo. av.
86. William Parmenter, Mass. Mrs. Brawner's, Pa. av. bet. 2d and 3d sts.
162. Thomas J. Patterson, N.Y. Mrs. Peyton's, cor. Pa. av. and 4½ st.
43. *William W. Payne, Ala. Cox's Row, Georgetown.
167. John Pettit, Ia. Brown's Hotel.
1. Joseph H. Peyton, Tenn. J. M. Johnson's, Pa. av. bet. 4½ and 6th sts.
49. J. Phillips Phoenix, N.Y. Mrs. Hewitt's, 3d, bet. Pa. av. and C st.
193. James Pollock, Pa. Mrs. Sprigg's, Capitol Hill.
152. Elisha R. Potter, R. I. Mrs. Ulrich's, op. State Department.
6. Emery D. Potter, Ohio. Exchange Hotel, C street.
187. Zadock Pratt, N.Y. Coleman's Hotel.
184. Jacob A. Preston, Md. Miss. Gurley's, C st. next to Exchange Hotel.
164. Smith M. Purdy, N.Y. Mr. Cudlipp's, Pa. av. bet. 3d and 4½ sts.
70. Alexander Ramsey, Pa. Mrs. Sprigg's, Capitol Hill.
119. George Rathbun, N.Y. Exchange Hotel, C street.
135. Kenneth Bayner, N. C. Brown's Hotel.
188. *Charles M. Reed, Pa. Coleman's Hotel.
113. David S. Reid, N. C. Mrs. Owner's, Capitol Hill.
40. John R. Reding, N. H. C. H. Stewart's, Capitol Hill.
29. James H. Relfe, Mo. Dr. Fenoirs', 4½ st. bet. Pa. & Mo. av.

120. *R. Barnwell Rhett, S. C. Georgetown.
 224. *John Ritter, Pa. Mrs. Adams's, op. Brown's.
 151. Robert W. Roberts, Miss. Mrs. Ballard's, Capitol Hill.
 82. Orville Robinson, N. Y. Exchange Hotel, C street.
 209. Julius Rockwell, Mass. Mr. Hyatt's, op. Brown's.
 47. George B. Rodney, Del. Mrs. Hewitt's, 3d street.
 60. Charles Rogers, N. Y. Mrs. Buck's, Pa. av. near 4½ st.
 89. Jeremiah Russell, N. Y. Mrs. Ballard's, Capitol Hill.
 72. *Henry St. John, Ohio. Mrs. Brawner's, Pa. av. bet. 2d and 3d sts.
 110. Samuel C. Sample, Ia. Mr. Hyatt's, op. Brown's.
 206. Romulus M. Saunders, N. C. Mrs. Hewitt's, 3d, bet. Pa. av. and C sts.
 218. Robert C. Schenck, Ohio. Dr. Mayo's, B, bet. 2d and 3d sts.
 223. William T. Senter, Tenn. Mr. Follansbee's, Cap. Hill.
 215. Luther Severance, Me. Mrs. Sprigg's, do.
 81. *David L. Seymour, N. Y. Mr. Cudlipp's, Pa. av. bet. 3d and 4½ sts.
 109. Thomas H. Seymour, Ct. Mrs. Hamilton's, Pa. av. bet. 4½ and 6th st.
 25. Samuel Simons, Ct. Mrs. Brawner's, Pa. av. bet. 2d and 3d sts.
 56. Richard F. Simpson, S. C. H. V. Hill's, Capitol Hill.
 78. *John Slidell, La. Coleman's Hotel.
 111. Albert Smith, N. Y. Mr. Hyatt's, op. Brown's.
 143. John T. Smith, Pa. Mrs. Adams', do.
 41. *Thomas Smith, Ia. Mr. Masi's, cor. Pa. av. & 4½ st.
 225. Calcb B. Smith, Ia. Dr. Mayo's, B, bet. 2d and 3d sts.
 150. Robert Smith, Ill. Mrs. Owner's, Capitol Hill.
 183. Thomas A. Spence, Md. Coleman's Hotel.
 27. Lewis Steenrod, Va. Brown's Hotel.
 129. Alex. H. Stephens, Ga. Mrs. Carter's, Capitol Hill.
 87. Lemuel Stetson, N. Y. Mrs. Scott's, Pa. av. bet. 3d and 4½ sts.

204. Andrew Stewart, Pa. Mr. Steiger's, 8th st. near
Gen. Post Office.
12. *John Stewart, Ct. Mrs. Brawner's, Pa. av. bet.
2d and 3d sts.
189. William H. Stiles, Ga. Mrs. Hewitt's, 3d, bet. Pa.
av. and C sts.
180. *Alfred P. Stone, Ohio. Mr. Whitney's, Capitol Hill.
52. *James W. Stone, Ky. Mr. Masi's, cor. Pa. av. &
4½ st.
156. *Selah B. Strong, N.Y. Mrs. Scott's, Pa. av. bet. 3d
and 4½ sts.
226. George W. Sumniers, Va. Mrs. Galvin's, C, bet. 3d &
4½ sts.
227. George Sykes, N. J. United States Hotel.
181. *William Taylor, Va. Mrs. Brereton's, C, bet. 3d
and 4½ sts.
10. William P. Thomasson, Ky. United States Hotel.
20. Jacob Thompson, Miss. Brown's Hotel.
2. John W. Tibbatts, Ky. Miss McCubbin's, La. av.
bet. 4½ and 6th sts.
211. Daniel R. Tilden, Ohio. Mrs. Sprigg's, Capitol Hill.
176. *Tilghman M. Tucker, Miss. Mrs. Abererombie's, C, bet.
3d and 4½ sts.
62. Asher Tyler, N.Y. Mr. Hyatt's, op. Brown's,
133. Joseph Vance, Ohio. Mrs. Harrison's, Penn. av.
131. John J. Vanmeter, Ohio. Mrs. Galvin's, C, bet. 3d &
4½ sts.
212. Samuel F. Vinton, Ohio. Miss. Shonnard's, Pa. av.
bet. 3d and 4½ sts.
96. John B. Weller, Ohio. Brown's Hotel.
23. *John Wentworth, Ill. Mrs. Hamilton's, Pa. av.
bet. 4½ and 6th sts.
202. *John Wethered, Md. Coleman's Hotel.
175. Horace Wheaton, N.Y. Exchange Hotel, C street.
217. John White, Ky. Dr. Mayo's, B, bet. 2d and
3d sts.
177. Benjamin White, Me. Mrs. Brawner's, Pa. av. bet.
2d and 3d sts.

32. Henry Williams, Mass. Mrs. Brawner's, Pa. av. bet. 2d and 3d streets.
 13. Robert C. Winthrop, Mass. Mr. Whitwell's, Cap. Hill.
 17. Joseph A. Woodward, S. C. Mr. Clement's, Cap. Hill.
 134. *William Wright, N. J. Mrs. Ulrich's, op. State Department.
 147. Joseph A. Wright, Ia. Mrs. Ballard's, Capitol Hill.
 179. William L. Yancey, Ala. H. V. Hill's, Capitol Hill.
 165. *Jacob S. Yost, Pa. Dr. Powell's, E, bet. 9th and 10th sts.

DELEGATES.

195. Augustus C. Dodge, Iowa. Mr. Whitney's, Capitol Hill.
 196. Henry Dodge, Wis. Do. do.
 66. *David Levy, Florida. H. V. Hill's, Capitol Hill.

 RESIDENCES OF PUBLIC OFFICERS, CORRECTED TO OCTOBER, 1845.

- James K. Polk, of Tennessee, President of the United States, Executive Mansion.
 Asbury Dickins, Secretary of the Senate, F street, near 13th.
 Benjamin B. French, Clerk of House of Representatives, East Capitol street.
 James Buchanan, Secretary of State, F, bet. 12 and 13.
 Nicholas B. Trist, chief clerk, Col. Randolph's, Md. Av.
 Edward Stubbs, agent, G, bet. 8 and 9.
 Edmund Burke, Commissioner of Patents, Mrs. Owner's, Capitol Hill.
 H. H. Sylvester, chief clerk, Mrs. Owner's, Capitol Hill.
 John Y. Mason, Attorney General, F st., between 13 & 14.
 Robert J. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury, Pa. av., bet. 19 & 20.

- McClintock Young, chief clerk, 13th street, between E and F.
Samuel M. McKean, agent, opposite Navy Department.
James W. McCulloh, First Comptroller, Mrs. Corcoran's, F street, between 13th and 14th.
James Larned, chief clerk, 13th street, between E and F.
Albion K. Parris, 2d Comptroller, F street, bet. 13 and 14.
John M. Brodhead, chief clerk, Capitol Hill.
R. H. Gillet, Register, Mrs. Hamilton's.
Michael Nourse, chief clerk, 13th street, between E and F.
William Collins, First Auditor, Fuller's Hotel.
John Underwood, chief clerk, Capitol Hill.
John M. McCalla, Second Auditor, Indiana av., bet. 3 & 4½ sts.
J. F. Polk, chief clerk, 7th, bet. E & F.
Peter Hagner, Third Auditor, Pa. av. near 18th street.
James Thompson, chief clerk, corner of 24th and M street north.
Aaron O. Dayton, Fourth Auditor, 6th street, between D and E.
Thomas H. Gillis, chief clerk, F near 10th street.
Stephen Pleasonton, Fifth Auditor, corner F and 21st streets.
Thomas Mustin, chief clerk, Georgetown.
William Selden, Treasurer, New York av. bet. 13th & 14th sts.
W. B. Randolph, chief clerk, Maryland av. near Potomac bridge.
James Shields, Commissioner General Land Office, Mrs. Tilson's, opposite Galabrun's.
S. H. Laughlin, Recorder of the Land Office, G, bet. 16 & 17.
John M. Moore, principal clerk of Public Lands, near the corner of I and 17th streets.
Joseph S. Wilson, principal clerk on Private Land Claims, 13th street, between E and F.
John Wilson, principal clerk of the Surveys, I st. bet. 11 and 12.
Seth Barton, Solicitor of the Treasury.
A. B. Meeks, law clerk, Mrs. Johnson's.
Wm. L. Marcy, Secretary of War, corner 18 & G sts.
Daniel Parker, chief clerk, F street, between 14 and 15.
Thomas H. Crawford, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, G street, between 19 and 20.
Samuel H. Porter, chief clerk, Fuller's Hotel.

James L. Edwards, Commissioner of Pensions, F street, above the War Office.

George W. Crump, chief clerk, 9th street, between G and H.

Major General Winfield Scott, Julian's, Pa. av. west of the President's House.

Colonel Joseph G. Totten, Chief Engineer, Gadsby's Row.

Thomas S. Jesup, Quartermaster General, F st. bet. 12 and 13.

William A. Gordon, chief clerk, Georgetown.

George Gibson, Commissary General, F st. bet. 14 and 15.

Richard Gott, chief clerk, corner 21st and H streets.

Roger Jones, Adjutant General of the army, 6th st. bet. D & E.

John N. Hepburn, chief clerk, Georgetown.

Nathan Towson, Paymaster General, op. Navy Department.

Nathaniel Frye, chief clerk, west end of G street.

George Bomford, Colonel of Ordnance, Kalorama Height.

George Talcott, Lieutenant Colonel of Ordnance, in charge of Bureau, Mrs. Latimer's.

William Maynadier, captain, assistant, corner of G and 18th sts.

George Bender, chief clerk, West Market Square.

Thomas Lawson, Surgeon General, 17th st., bet. H and I.

George Bancroft, Secretary of the Navy, Pa. av., opposite War Department.

John Appleton, chief clerk, Georgetown.

Commodore Lewis Warrington, Bureau of Navy Yards and Docks, Pa. av. near War Department.

William S. Ridgely, chief clerk, Georgetown.

Commodore Charles Morris, Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repairs, corner of I and 16th streets.

P. C. Johnson, chief clerk, C st., between 4½ & 6.

Commodore William B. Shubrick, Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, H street, between 17th and 18th.

William S. Parrott, chief clerk, G street, between 18th and 19th.

Commodore Wm. Crane, Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography, H street, between 19th and 20th.

Gustavus Harrison, chief clerk, Georgetown.

Thomas Harris, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, at Mrs. Latimer's, President's Square.

Robert Woodreth, assistant to the Chief, H st., bet. 15 and 16.

Moses Poor, chief clerk, 6th street, between E and F.

John H. Aulick, commandant Navy Yard, quarters in the Yard.

Cave Johnson, Postmaster General, G st., bet. 10th and 11th.

Selah R. Hobbie, 1st Assistant Postmaster Gen'l, Dowson's row, Capitol Hill.

Wm. H. Dundas, 2d Assistant Postmaster General, Cap. Hill.

N. M. Miller, 3d Assistant Postmaster General, Fuller's Hotel.

John Marron, chief clerk, New York av. bet. 7th and 8th sts.

Peter G. Washington, Auditor Gen'l Post Office, 7th st. north, near toll-gate.

Wm. J. Brown, chief clerk, H st., bet. 7th and 8th.

C. K. Gardner, city postmaster, Capitol Hill.

William Noland, Commissioner Public Buildings, Mrs. Brereton's, C street, bet. 3 and 4½.

ALTERATION.

On page 113, under the head of CHURCHES, *Presbyterian*, for " *Third*, Rev. Dr. Laurie and Rev. Septimus Tuston," read "F street, Rev. Dr. Laurie, Pastor, and Rev. Septimus Tuston, Assistant Minister."





